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I C K E R S T A F F ' s
OSTON ALMANACK.

For the Year of our LORD,

I 7 7 2. *With preceding*

Being LEAP YEAR.



Right

Honourable

LIAM

PITT,

CHATHAM.

Hail first of Patriots ! whose extensive mind,
Revolves the vast concerns of mankind :
Contending realms accept controul from thee ;
And BRITON'S glory hangs on thy decree :
War, deals destruction, Peace her olive brings,
As thy supreme direction, governs Kings.
Whene'er thou bid'st, the wreaths of conquest fall,
The guide, the friend, the guardian of us all.

B O S T O N :

by JOHN FLEEMING, and to be Sold at his SHOP in KING-
STREET, opposite the South-Door of the TOWN-HOUSE.

6. 5.
Ten Coppers single, and 25 s. Old Tenor or 3 s. 4 d. Lawful the Dozen.]

COURTEOUS READER,

AFTER a silence of One Year, I now lay before you my ALMANACK 1772. The extensive Sale of my former Publication, fills me with warmest gratitude; and I humbly request your kind reception of this, which the more encouraged to hope for, as I have bestowed the greatest care to make this ALMANACK, not only equal to any Published in *New-England* as to the exactness of the Calculation, but superior to them all on account of the approved Receipts, Useful Fables, and Instructive, and Entertaining Stories, which are to be found there. It consists of no less than FORTY PAGES.

My ALMANACK shall for the future, be regularly Published every September, that my Friends in the distant parts of this and the neighbouring Provinces, may have an opportunity of supplying themselves, before the commencement of the Year.

And now COURTEOUS READER, relying upon your kind reception of the following Sheets, I assure you, and the Public in general, that no pains or expense shall be spared to render my future Publications worthy your perusal, and by means convince both you and them of the warm sense I have of the favours bestowed on me, and that I am,

With the greatest respect,

Your's and the Public's most Obligated

Humble Servant,

ISAAC BICKERSTAFF

ECLIPSES for the YEAR 1772.

There will be four of the SUN, and two of the MOON.

The first will be of the Sun the third of April, at about half an hour after night, in the morning; invisible.

The second will be of the Moon April the 17th, at about a quarter of 10 o'clock in the forenoon; invisible to us, but to the easternmost parts of the Philippine Islands, Island of Celebes, and New-Holland, the Moon will be fully Eclipsed on the Meridian, better than 15 Digits.

The third will be of the Sun on the second day of May, at about five o'clock in the afternoon; invisible to us, by reason of the Moon's South latitude.

The fourth will be of the Sun the 26th of September, at about three quarters of an hour after seven o'clock in the afternoon; invisible.

The fifth will be of the Moon the 11th day of October, at about three quarters after 12 o'clock; invisible here, but in the Indies beyond the Ganges, Java, and the Island Sumatra, the Moon will be totally Eclipsed on the Meridian, near 14 Digits.

The sixth will be of the Sun the 26th day of October, at about five o'clock in the morning; invisible here, but will be a small and visible Eclipse in most of the northern parts of Europe.---At Vienna, in Austria, the Sun will be 3^d Digit Eclipsed; at Petersburgh, in Russia, 5 Digits; at Moscow, in Russia, near 5 Digits; at Stockholm, in Sweden, near 4 Digits; at Edinburgh, in Scotland, 1-4th Digit; at Copenhagen, in Denmark, 2-3d Digits; at Berlin, in Prussia, 1-2d Digit; and at Amsterdam, in Holland, half a Digit.

Good Husbandly Lessons.

Once weekly remember thy charges to cast;

Once monthly see how thy expences may last;

If Quarter declareth too much to be spent;

For fear of ill year, take advice for thy rent.

The stone that is rolling can gather no moss,

Who often removeth is sure of a loss.

The eye of the master enrichth the hutch;

The eye of the mistress availeth; ha
Which eye, if it govern with reason
skill,

Hath servant and service at pleasure
will;

Keep truly thy Sabbath, the best
speed,

Keep servants from gadding but
is need;

Pay weekly thy workman, his
to feed,

Pay quarterly servant, to buy
need.

Aries,



Gemini,

Leo,

Libra,

Sagittarius,

Aquarius,

Pisces.



♈ Aries, the Head and Face the horned Ram doth rule,
 ♉ Taurus, the Neck and Throat are govern'd by the Bull,
 ♊ Gemini, the Twins the Arms and Shoulders guide,
 ♋ Cancer, the Crab-fish on the craty Breast doth ride,
 ♌ Leo, the Lyon strong claims both the Back and Heart,
 ♍ Virgo, the Virgin chaste defends the Belly part,
 ♎ Libra, the equal Balance weighs the Reins and Loins
 ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion the Secrets always claims,
 ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer boldly owns the Thighs his due,
 ♑ Capricorn, the Goat will have the knees to view,
 ♒ Aquarius, the Legs and Ancles governs true,
 ♓ Pisces, the Feet, with which I bid adieu.

of the SUN's entrance into the Twelve Signs, for the Year 1772.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
January 19th,	16	53	♏ July 21st,	17	24
February 18th,	7	45	♐ August 21st,	23	17
March 19th,	8	16	♑ September 21st,	20	3
April 18th,	21	7	♒ October 21st,	3	51
May 19th,	21	50	♓ November 20th,	23	59
June 20th,	6	35	♈ December 20th,	12	16

Vulgar Notes for the Year 1772.

Golden Number,	6	Dominical Letters,	F D
Age of the Sun,	25	Roman Indiction,	5
Year of the Sun,	17	Dionysian Period,	101
Number of Direction,	29	Julian Period,	6465

An *EPHEMERIS* of the PLANETS PLACES, for the
7th, 13th, 19th, and 25th, Days of every Month in
Year 1772

Mo.	Days	Place.	☿	♈	♊	♋	♌	Mo.	Days	Place.	☿	♈	♊	♋	♌
January.	1	10 56	29				28 20	July.	1	10 14	27	3	20		
	7	17 32	29	4	5	♈	27 24		7	15 57	27	2	24		
	13	23 10	29	6	10	♊	9		13	21 42	28	2	28		
	19	9 17	28	7	4	♋	6		19	27 24	29	1	Π		
	25	5 23	28	9	9	♌	28		25	30 8	29	1	6		
February.	1	12 29	27	10	24	♈	24	August.	1	9 50	27	0	11		
	7	18 34	27	12	9	♊	24		7	15 35	27	1	15		
	13	24 38	27	13	22	♋	28		13	21 24	28	2	29		
	19	0 41	26	15	8	♌	29		19	27 7	28	2	28		
	25	6 4	26	16	13	♈	12		25	21 55	27	3	27		
March.	1	11 43	25	17	17	♊	19	September.	1	9 41	25	4	25		
	7	17 43	25	19	21	♋	28		7	15 31	25	5	25		
	13	23 42	24	20	26	♌	18		13	21 22	24	6	25		
	19	29 39	24	21	8	♈	18		19	27 13	24	6	24		
	25	5 36	24	22	6	♊	29		25	3 6	24	7	24		
April.	1	12 30	24	11	20	♋	25	October.	1	9 1	23	8	23		
	7	18 23	23	16	27	♌	25		7	14 56	23	8	23		
	13	24 16	22	20	Π	8			13	20 53	23	9	23		
	19	0 8	22	27	11	♈	18		19	26 51	23	10	23		
	25	5 57	22	28	29	♊	6		25	2 50	23	10	23		
May.	1	11 46	22	29	24	♋	Π	November.	1	9 50	22	11	23		
	7	17 34	22	29	9	♌	5		7	15 52	22	11	23		
	13	23 22	22	3	7	♈	4		13	21 55	22	12	24		
	19	29 9	21	18	14	♊	1		19	27 58	22	12	25		
	25	4 53	21	23	20	♋	8		25	4 47	22	12	25		
June.	1	11 32	21	28	27	♌	26	December.	1	10 8	21	13	26		
	7	17 20	21	28	8	♈	27		7	16 14	21	13	27		
	13	23 42	21	3	7	♊	Π		13	22 20	21	13	28		
	19	28 47	20	11	13	♋	7		19	28 27	21	13	29		
	25	4 31	20	15	18	♌	15		25	4 34	21	13	29		

VENUS will be Evening-Star to August 12th,
thence Morning-Star to the end of the

JANUARY begins on Wednesday, hath XXXI Days

O'er alps of ice, the aking eye-balls stray,
While the quench'd Sun beams dart a glimmering
See the wild wattle the endless tracks of snow, [day;
See fetter'd rivers that forget to flow;
No genial warmth unbinds the rigid scene,
No spot of verdure feasts the eye between.

Moon, 4d. 6h. 54m. aft. Full Moon, 20d. 6h. 3m. morn
Quar. 12d. 10h. 3m. aft. Last Quar. 26d. 9h. 41m. aft.

Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris High Water				M iss	
	& set	Morn	Even	Moons	& sets	
	H M H	H M	H M	place.	H M	
Circumcision.	7 33 5	8 35	8 57	highs	3 57	
<i>Falling</i>	7 32 5	9 18	9 44	14 41	4 57	
7*s So. 8 h. 38 m. weather,	7 32 5	10 10	10 36	27 43	5 53	
<i>and pretty cold.</i>	7 31 5	11 2	11 26	knees	M sets	
Sunday past Circumcision.	7 31 5	11 50	Morn	23 16	5 48	
Epiphany. Inf. C. Bristol.	7 30 5	Even	0 40	legs	6 47	
I. C. Bost. York & Amherst.	7 30 5	1 3	1 26	17 57	7 45	
3*s South 10 h. 7 m. Winds	7 29 5	1 47	2 7	feet	8 42	
<i>and Rain.</i>	7 28 5	2 28	2 48	11 57	9 39	
Prin. Eliz. b. 1740. Apogee	7 27 5	3 7	3 26	23 48	10 34	
<i>South Winds,</i>	7 26 5	3 47	4 7	head	11 33	
1st Sunday past Epiphany.	7 25 5	4 27	4 47	17 30	Morn	
Sun flow of clock 9 m.	7 25 5	5 8	5 28	29 33	0 30	
I. C. Charlezt. N. Hampshire.	7 24 5	5 49	6 10	neck	1 27	
<i>and moderate.</i>	7 23 5	6 34	6 57	24 25	2 27	
Twilights ends 6 h. 20 m.	7 22 5	7 22	7 47	arms	3 25	
<i>Snow.</i>	7 21 5	8 14	8 41	20 50	4 22	
Prisca. 7*s Sou. 7h. 32m.	7 21 5	9 9	9 36	breast	5 17	
2d Sun. p. Epiphany. Ecc. 055	7 20 5	10 9	10 41	19 0	6 5	
Inf. Court East Greenwich.	7 19 5	Even	11 30	heart	M sets	
<i>Middling Tides.</i>	7 18 4	0 26	Morn	18 32	6 42	
Vincent.	7 17 5	1 20	1 46	belly	7 57	
Peigee. <i>Mu. h</i>	7 16 5	2 12	2 37	18 20	9 9	
<i>Snow.</i>	7 15 5	3 2	3 26	reins	10 19	
Conversion of St. Paul.	7 14 5	3 49	4 12	17 17	11 29	
3d Sunday past Epiphany.	7 13 5	4 36	5 1	secrets	Morn	
<i>Some Snow,</i>	7 12 5	5 26	5 51	14 38	0 34	
<i>or Rain.</i>	7 11 5	6 17	6 45	28 10	1 40	
Sun flow of Clock, 14 m.	7 10 5	7 13	7 36	thighs	2 42	
King Charles I. Martyr.	7 9 5	7 59	8 25	24 30	3 43	
<i>Then more moderat.</i>	7 8 5	8 50	9 15	knees	4 28	

FEBRUARY begins on Saturday, hath XXIX Days

Al! blest are those, whom peace alone can bless
 Who taste a temperate joy, and acquiesce;
 Their days serene, their slumbers calm and even,
 Still grateful for the kind supplies of Heaven;
 Content their portion, can a King have more,
 Tho' ransack'd India swells his ample store.

New Moon 3d on. 19 m. aft. Full Moon 18d 4h. 39 m.
 First Q. 11 d. 5 h. 17 m. aft. Last Q. 25 d. 8 h. 45 m. mo

D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sunris. High Water				Moon's place.
			& set.	Morn	Even		
			I M H	H M	H M		
1	d	<i>Thick air.</i>	7 7 5	9 40	10 4	19 46	
2	E	4th Sunday past Epiphany	7 6 5	10 28	10 51	legs	
3	f	Blaise, Bishop.	7 5 5	11 14	Morn	14 24	
4	s	L. C. Portfm. N. Hampsh.	7 4 5	Even	0 0	26 29	
5	i	3 ^{rs} So. 9 h. 15 m. Agatha.	7 3 5	0 21	0 41	feet	
6	b	7 ^{rs} South 6 h. 13 m.	7 2 5	1 0	1 20	20 18	
7	c	● Apogee. <i>Cold Winds,</i>	6 59 6	1 41	2 2	head	
8	d	<i>these Days.</i>	6 57 6	2 21	2 41	13 54	
9	E	5th Sunday past Epiphany.	6 56 6	3 0	3 20	25 47	
10	f	<i>Moderate,</i>	6 54 6	3 42	4 3	neck	
11	g	Inf. Court Northampton.	6 42 6	4 26	4 48	19 59	
12	a	<i>then Snow is plenty,</i>	6 51 6	5 11	5 34	arms	
13	b	<i>or I miss my guess.</i>	6 50 6	6 0	6 26	15 25	
14	c	Valentine.	6 59 6	6 55	7 24	28 47	
15	d	<i>Winds.</i>	6 48 6	7 51	8 17	breast	
16	E	Septuagesima.	6 47 6	8 45	9 13	26 59	
17	f	Inf. Court South Kingston.	6 46 6	9 42	10 11	heart	
18	g	Sup. C. Fairfield.	6 44 6	Even	1 1 7	26 50	
19	a	<i>more moderate. (Full tides.</i>	6 43 6	0 0	Morn	belly	
20	b	● Perigee. Ecc. 0644.	6 41 6	0 52	1 17	27 13	
21	c	<i>and perhaps</i>	6 39 6	1 43	2 8	reins	
22	d	<i>Rain.</i>	6 38 6	2 34	2 59	26 47	
23	E	Sexagesima.	6 37 6	3 25	3 51	secrets	
24	f	St. Mathias. (Pittsfi.	6 36 6	4 17	4 42	25 6	
25	g	Sup. C. N. Haven. Inf. C.	6 35 6	5 10	5 35	thighs	
26	a	7 ^{rs} set 12 h. 29 m. High	6 34 6	6 1	6 28	21 25	
27	b	<i>Winds, flying</i>	6 33 6	6 56	7 19	knees	
28	c	<i>Clouds, and</i>	6 31 6	7 42	8 7	16 47	
29	d	<i>some Snow.</i>	6 29 6	8 32	8 55	29 8	

MARCH begins on Sunday, hath XXXI Days.

The dissembling stream from icy fetters freed,
Thro' wonted channels pours its babbling speed;
Now sportive Zephyrs, trim their downy wings,
The fields show verdure and the sky lark sings;
The forrests, springs to life the warbling throng,
Attun'd to rapture trill the vernal Song.

Mo. 12 d. 6h. 30m. morn. | F. Moon, 19 d. 2h. 22m. morn.
Mar. 12 d. 9h. 10m. morn. | Last Quar. 25 d. 9h. 51m. aft.

Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun rif & fet.		High Water		Moon's place.	M rif. & sets	
	H	M	H	M		H	M
Shrove Sunday.	6	28	6	9	18	9	40
Sup. Court Newport.	6	27	6	10	2	10	22
S.C. Hartf. & Portf. N. Hamp.	6	26	6	10	43	11	3
Ash Wed. (I. C. Edgar.	6	24	6	11	24	Morn	17
Apo. (& Pitts.	6	22	6	Even	0	4	28
<i>Windy and</i>	6	20	6	0	25	0	47
<i>Cold these Days.</i>	6	18	6	1	6	1	25
1st Sunday in Lent.	6	16	6	1	45	2	5
Twilight begins 4h. 40m.	6	15	6	2	27	2	49
S.C. Bosf. I. C. Cha. & Taun.	6	13	6	3	12	3	34
<i>Pleasant a Day or two.</i>	6	12	6	4	0	4	25
Gregory. 7*s fet 11h. 35m.	6	11	6	4	52	5	18
<i>A light Snow.</i>	6	10	6	5	45	6	12
Sun flow of Clock, 9m.	6	8	6	6	40	7	7
2d Sunday in Lent.	6	7	6	7	36	8	4
Sup. Court Providence.	6	5	6	8	31	8	58
S. C. Windham.	6	4	6	9	25	9	52
STAMP-ACT Rep. ● Pe.	6	2	6	0	19	10	45
Ecc. 2666. <i>High Tides.</i>	6	1	6	Even	11	37	reins
Cuthbert.	6	0	6	0	29	Morn	20
Benedict-Abbot.	5	58	7	1	22	1	49
3d Sunday in Lent.	5	57	7	2	17	2	44
<i>Windy and some Rain.</i>	5	56	7	3	11	3	36
Sup. Court Norwich.	5	55	7	4	4	4	30
Annunciation.	5	54	7	4	57	5	23
Twilight ends 7h. 50m.	5	52	7	5	49	6	13
7*s fet 10h. 38m. <i>Pleasant</i>	5	50	7	6	38	7	2
<i>for March,</i>	5	48	7	7	25	7	43
4th Sunday in Lent.	5	46	7	8	11	8	32
<i>to the end of the Month,</i>	5	44	7	8	52	9	12
L.C. Ipsw. Nant. & Worst.	5	43	7	9	33	9	53

APRIL begins on Wednesday, hath XXX Days.

The feather'd wantons as they float in air,
 Call forth their tints and spread their wonders there
 In sportive dalliance hang upon the gale,
 And woo their females in a plaintive tale;
 Expand their little breasts, their notes improve,
 All Ether echo's to the vocal grove,
 And various nature joins the Choir of Love.

N. Moon, 3 d. 35 m. morn. F. Moon, 17 d. 8 h. 30 m. morn.
 F. Quar. 10 d. 8 h. 20 m. aft. Last Quar. 24 d. 32 m. aft.

D	M	D	W	Kalendar, Courts, & fet.	Sun rif High Water			Moon's place.
					Morn	Even		
				Weather, &c.	H M H	H M	H M	
1	g	•		Apogee. All Fools.	5 41 7	10 14	10 34	25 55
2	a	7	s	10h. 14m. April	5 40 7	10 55	11 15	head
3	b			comes in with Rain.	5 39 7	11 35	Morn	19 57
4	c			St. Ambrose,	5 38 7	Even	12 13	neck
5	D			5th Sunday in Lent.	5 37 7	12 36	12 57	13 31
6	e			Sup. C. South Kingston.	5 36 7	1 20	1 42	25 42
7	f			I.C. Barst. N. Hav. & Amherst.	5 34 7	2 8	2 33	arms
8	g			Raw Winds,	5 32 7	3 1	3 28	21 42
9	a	3	s	for 9 h. 9 m.	5 32 7	3 53	4 17	breast
10	b			which is usual	5 30 7	4 44	5 11	16 50
11	c			this Month.	5 28 7	5 39	6 4	heart
12	D			Palm Sunday.	5 27 7	6 31	6 57	14 23
13	e			Sup. Court Bristol.	5 26 7	7 25	7 52	28 44
14	f			S. C. Charlestown. I. C. Plym.	5 25 7	8 17	8 42	belly
15	g	•		Perigee. (York, Hartf. &	5 24 7	9 8	9 33	28 21
16	a			High Tides. (Char. N. Hamp.	5 23 7	9 59	10 25	reins
17	b			Good Friday. Ecc. 06 17.	5 22 7	Even	11 19	28 28
18	c	7	s	for 9h. 20m. Rain	5 20 7	12 11	Morn	secrets
19	D			Easter Sunday.	5 18 7	1 7	1 35	27 56
20	e			and Spring-like Weather.	5 17 7	2	2 29	thighs
21	f			S. C. Worc. I. C. Bost. Falm.	5 15 7	2 57	3 23	25 49
22	g			Twilends 8h. 35m. (& Fairf.	5 14 7	3 50	4 17	knees
23	a			St. George.	5 13 7	4 45	5 9	22 7
24	b			Pleasant.	5 11 7	5 32	5 55	legs
25	c			St. Mark, Evan.	5 10 7	6 18	6 40	16 56
26	D			1st Sunday past Easter.	5 9 7	7 2	7 22	28 58
27	e			Sup. C. East Greenwich.	5 7 7	7 42	8 2	feet
28	f			S. C. Northamptn. Inf. C.	5 6 7	8 22	8 42	22 42
29	g	•		Apogee. Clouds (Litchf.	5 5 7	9 3	9 23	head
30	a			with Rain.	5 3 7	9 43	10 3	16 18

MAY begins on Friday, hath XXXI Days.

Soft let me wander thro' the fragrant bowers,
To view th' embroidery of the blooming flowers;
If the fields flourish, or the fruitage buds,
Or tempt the umbrage of the verdant woods;
And thou my *Delia*, first of thousands fair,
By love I charge thee, *Delia*, meet me there.

oon, 2d. 4h. 59m. after F. Moon, 16 d. 8 h. 13 m. aft.
Q. 10d. 4h. 18m. morn. L. Quar. 24d. 4h. 44m. morn.

Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun rise & set.	High Water Morn.	Even	Moon's place	M. 111. & fers
	H M H	H M H M			H M
St. Philip and James.	5 2 7	10 22	10 44	28 17	4 22
Good	5 1 7	11 7	11 29	neck	11 25
2d Sunday past Easter.	5 0 7	11 52	Morn	22 37	8 0
Weather and Rain.	4 59 8	Even	12 34	arms	8 49
L.C. Port. N.H. 7*s f. 8. 13.	4 58 8	1 2	1 30	17 4	9 49
St. John Evan. G. E. Newp.	4 57 8	1 56	2 22	breast	10 40
Sun fast of Clock, 4m.	4 56 8	2 50	3 17	13 43	11 24
Fair Weather.	4 55 8	3 42	4 7	27 5	12 0
3*s set 8h. 9m.	4 54 8	4 34	5 0	heart	0 6
3d Sunday past Easter.	4 53 8	5 26	5 51	24 35	0 45
Some Rain.	4 52 8	6 16	6 41	belly	1 21
Sup. C. Port South, R. Island.	4 50 8	7 8	7 34	23 1	1 56
Sup. C. Barnst. Perigee	4 49 8	7 57	8 20	reins	2 22
Gen. Election Hartford.	4 48 8	8 46	9 12	22 15	3 4
Warm, and	4 47 8	9 37	10 3	teeth	3 44
Middling Tides. Ecc. 0622.	4 46 8	10 30	10 57	21 36	Morn
4th. Sunday past Easter.	4 45 8	Even	11 52	thighs	8 6
Some Thunder.	4 44 8	12 50	Morn	20 10	9 4
Sup. C. Plym. I. C. Camb.	4 43 8	1 45	2 11	knees	10 0
Hard. Fair. (G. Bar. & Spring.	4 42 8	2 38	3 4	17 18	10 41
Growing	4 41 8	3 30	3 53	legs	11 20
Weather.	4 40 8	4 17	4 40	21 52	11 56
Twilight begins 2h. 32m.	4 39 8	5 3	5 22	45 10	Morn
Rogation-Sunday.	4 38 8	5 43	6 3	feet	0 28
Inf. Court Newport.	4 37 8	6 24	6 44	19 7	0 57
Augustine. Apogee.	4 36 8	7 4	7 24	head	1 25
Gen. Election Bolton.	4 35 8	7 43	8 3	12 46	1 55
Ascension-Day.	4 34 8	8 19	8 41	24 4	2 22
K. Cha. II. Nat. & Restora.	4 33 8	9 4	9 20	neck	2 52
Some Rain & Thunder	4 32 8	6 54	10 17	19 58	3 26
Sunday past Ascension.	4 31 8	10 40	11 3	arms	4 9

JUNE begins on Monday, hath XXX Days.

A Heav'n of blessings spread th' enamled plain,
And smiling *Vesta* pours her gifts again,
The prowling tennants, that infest the wood,
Look to the hand that gives their destined food
The peopled groves attune their matin song,
And chant their praises with a mellow tongue.

N. Moon, 1d. 6h. 38m. morn. L. Quar. 22d. 9h. 55m.
First Quar. 8d. 9h. 39m. morn. N. Moon, 30d. 5h. 32m.
Full Moon, 15d. 5h. 11m. aft.

D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun rif.		High Water		Moon's place.
			& sets.	Morn	Even		
			H M H	H M	H M		
1	e	Art. Election Boston.	4 31 8	11 26	Morn	14 13	
2	f	Inf. C. Pownalb.	4 30 8	Even	12 20	27 15	
3	g	<i>Rain and Thunder.</i>	4 29 8	12 47	1 14	breast	
4	a	K. GEORGE, III. b. 1738.	4 29 8	1 41	2 7	24 0	
5	b	Boniface.	4 28 8	2 33	2 59	heart	
6	c	7*s r. 2h. 56m. <i>Very warm</i>	4 28 8	3 25	3 50	21 31	
7	D	Whit-Sunday.	4 28 8	4 13	4 35	belly	
8	e	(● Perigee.	4 28 8	5 0	5 25	19 30	
9	f	I.C. Taunt. Worc. & N. Lond.	4 27 8	5 51	6 17	reins	
10	g	Hydia's heart sets 9h. 30m.	4 27 8	6 40	7 3	17 52	
11	a	St. Barnabas.	4 27 8	7 30	7 56	secrets	
12	b	<i>Pretty dry. but</i>	4 27 8	8 21	8 47	16 24	
13	c	<i>Thunder and Rain, soon</i>	4 27 8	9 14	9 40	thighs	
14	D	Trinity-Sunday. (follow.	4 28 8	10 8	10 36	14 40	
15	e	I.C. Providence. Ecc. 0442.	4 26 8	Even	11 32	28 30	
16	f	S.C. Ips. S. & Clock together.	4 26 8	12 25	Morn	knees	
17	g	St. Alban.	4 26 8	1 15	1 40	25 23	
18	a	<i>Warm and good</i>	4 26 8	2 6	2 30	legs	
19	b	<i>Weather for</i>	4 26 8	2 53	3 14	20 52	
20	c	<i>Indian-Corn.</i>	4 26 8	3 35	3 57	feet	
21	D	1st Sunday past Trinity.	4 26 8	4 18	4 38	15 12	
22	e	Twilight ends 9h. 45m.	4 26 8	4 57	5 17	27 7	
23	f	S. C. York. I. C. Windh.	4 26 8	5 37	5 57	head	
24	g	St. John Bap. Nat. (● Apo.	4 26 8	6 17	6 37	20 46	
25	a	<i>Thunder</i>	4 26 8	6 57	7 21	neck	
26	b	<i>and</i>	4 27 8	7 45	8 6	15 51	
27	c	7*s rise 1h. 28m. <i>Rain.</i>	4 27 8	8 27	8 51	27 15	
28	D	2d Sunday past Trinity.	4 27 8	9 16	9 40	arms	
29	e	St. Peter.	4 27 8	10 4	10 33	22 56	
30	f	Sup. C. Falm. I. C. Barnst.	4 28 8	11 2	11 29	breast	

JULY begins on Wednesday, hath XXXI Days.
 Each flower and shrub their various gifts prepare,
 And shed their balmy incence thro' the air,
 And shob'd in due their early offerings pay,
 And grateful breathe their fragrant souls away;
 No man with reason blest forget to fall, [all
 When from Heav'n's boundless bounty streams his

1st Quar: 7d. 2h. 6m. after. Last Quar. 22d. 3h. 19m. aft
 2d Quar. 14d. 3h. 32m. aft. N. Moon, 20d 3h. 42m. morn.

Calendar, Courts, &c.	Sun ris. & set.		High Water		Moon's place.	Morn. & sets	
	H	M	H	M		H	M
<i>A settled</i>	4	28	8	11	57	Morn	19 59 7 56
Visit of B. V. Mary.	4	28	8	Even	12 32	heart	8 37
<i>Rain some</i>	4	29	8	1	18	1 44	18 1 9 15
<i>1st rise 1h. Days.</i>	4	29	8	2	9	2 34	belly 9 52
3d Sunday past Trinity.	4	30	8	2	59	3 23	16 23 10 26
Inf. C. Britol. (● Peri.	4	30	8	3	47	4 11	rein 11 0
Inf. C. Plym. & Amherst.	4	31	8	4	36	5 0	14 43 11 33
<i>Growing</i>	4	31	8	5	25	5 49	28 48 Morn
<i>Weather.</i>	4	32	8	6	15	6 40	secrets 0 15
<i>then Thunder</i>	4	32	8	7	9	7 38	26 40 0 57
<i>and Winds,</i>	4	33	8	8	1	8 25	thighs 1 45
4th Sunday past Trinity.	4	33	8	8	53	9 20	24 5 2 35
<i>and Rains. (Keene.</i>	4	34	8	9	47	10 14	knees 3 29
Inf. C. Bost. Salem, York &	4	34	8	10	45	11 16	20 48 M ris.
Commencement Cambridge.	4	35	8	Even	11 57	legs	7 40
<i>A Fine</i>	4	35	8	12	45	Morn	16 31 8 14
<i>Seasop.</i>	4	36	8	1	32	1 57	28 58 8 48
	4	37	8	2	13	2 33	feet 9 18
5th Sunday past Trinity.	4	38	8	2	53	3 13	23 11 9 45
I. C. E. Greenwich. (● AP.	4	39	8	3	33	3 53	head 10 14
<i>All things</i>	4	40	8	4	12	4 32	16 51 10 45
Twilight begins 2h. 45m.	4	41	8	4	52	5 13	28 41 11 16
<i>Look gay and</i>	4	42	8	5	34	5 56	neck 11 51
<i>prosperous.</i>	4	43	8	6	19	6 42	22 48 Morn
St. James. Dog-Day beg.	4	44	8	7	5	7 31	arms 0 28
6th Sun. p. Trinity. St. Ann	4	45	8	7	57	8 24	18 0 1 11
(Moth. B. V. M.	4	46	8	8	51	9 19	breast 2 2
I. C. Exeter. 7's r. 1h. 124m.	4	47	8	9	47	10 13	14 47 3 0
<i>Some Winds and Rain.</i>	4	48	8	10	40	11 7	28 46 4 2
Twilight ends 9 h. 10 m.	4	49	8	11	35	Morn	heart M sets
(Ec. 0494.	4	50	8	Even	12 30	27 37	7 47

AUGUST begins on Saturday, hath XXXI Days

Now smiling *Ceres* waves her yellow fields,
And blush'd *Pomona* racy beverage yields;
The Pulpy melon swells it's crowded mail,
And jocund *Vesta* drinks the mellowing gale;
The herds at mid-day, seek a cool retreat,
While the parch'd herbage curls beneath the feet

First Quar 5h. 7h. 14m. after. | L. Quar. 21d. 8h. 6m.
F Moon. 13d. 3h. 59m. morn. | N. Moon. 28d. 11h. 18m.

W. C. U.	W. C. U.	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun ris & sets.			High Water Morn Even			Moon's place.
			H	M	H	H	M	H	
1	c	Lammas-Day.	4	51	8	2	56	1 22	belly
2	D	7th Sunday past Trinity.	4	52	8	1	47	2 12	26 49
3	e	7*srife 11h. 1m. • Per.	4	53	8	2	36	3 0	reins
4	c	Some	4	54	8	3	25	3 50	25 34
5	e	light Showers	4	55	8	4	16	4 41	secrets
6	c	Transfiguration.	4	56	8	5	8	5 32	23 30
7	b	Name of JESUS.	4	57	8	6	0	6 27	thighs
8	c	and lightning.	4	58	8	6	54	7 20	20 44
9	D	8th Sunday past Trinity.	4	59	8	7	47	8 15	knees
10	c	Inf. C. South Kingdon.	5	0	7	8	40	9 7	17
11	c	Sup. C. Litchfield.	5	1	7	9	32	9 56	29 50
12	c	Very warm	5	2	7	10	21	10 45	legs
13	c	and pretty dry	5	3	7	Even	11	30	25
14	b	at this	5	4	7	12	12	Morn	icet
15	c	3*sr. 1h. 47m. time.	5	5	7	12	54	1 14	19 26
16	D	9th Sunday past Trinity.	5	7	7	1	34	1 54	head
17	e	• Apogee.	5	8	7	2	15	2 35	13 10
18	c	S.C. Fairfi. I. C.G. Barrington.	5	9	7	2	55	3 15	24 57
19	e	Some	5	10	7	3	34	3 56	neck
20	c	Signs of Rain.	5	11	7	4	19	4 42	18 42
21	b	Athanasius. 7*sr. 9h. 53m.	5	13	7	5	5	5 29	arms
22	c	Sun flow of Clock, 2m.	5	15	7	5	54	6 20	13 15
23	D	18th Sunday past Trinity.	5	16	7	6	47	7 14	26
24	c	St. Bartholomew.	5	18	7	7	41	8 7	breast
25	c	S. C. Boston, & N. Haven,	5	19	7	8	34	9 12	22 51
26	e	(Inf. C. Springfield.	5	20	7	9	29	9 56	heart
27	c	Much Rain.	5	22	7	10	24	10 51	21 16
28	c	Full Tides. Ecc. 0593,	5	23	7	11	18	Morn	belly
29	c	St. John Beheaded.	5	25	7	Even	12	10	21 28
30	D	11th Sunday past Trinity.	5	27	7	12	36	1 1	reins
31	e	(• Apogee.	5	28	7	1	27	1 53	21 6

SEPTEMBER begins on Tuesday, hath XXX Day.

With copious succulence the press is crown'd,
And numetous lambkins o'er the champaign bound ;
Alps of green-cheese on bending shelves aspire,
And groaning forrests fall to feed the fire ;
The smiling Farmer grasps his annual store,
Enjoys his snug retreat and asks no more.

Quar. 4d. 2h. 20m. Morn. L. Quar. 19d. 11h 14m. alt.
Moon. 11d. 6h. 11m. aft. N. Moon, 26d. 7h. 41m. aft.

Calendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sunrif. & sets.	High Water Morn Morn	Moon's place.	M rif. & sets
S. C. Hart. & Exeter. I. C. Con	5 29 7	2 18 2 43	feet	9 4
Com. Providence. (& Wore	5 30 7	3 10 3 37	19 59	9 49
Dog-Day ends.	5 31 7	4 4 4 31	thighs	10 38
7 ^o s rise 9h. 1m. Cool	5 32 7	4 59 5 26	17 37	11 27
Mornings.	5 34 7	5 53 6 20	knees	Morn
12th Sunday past Trinity.	5 35 7	6 47 7 13	14 1	0 23
Sup. C. Providence.	5 37 7	7 38 8 3	26 50	1 21
S. C. Amherst. I. C. Taunt.	5 39 7	8 27 8 51	legs	2 22
Commen. New-Haven.	5 41 7	9 14 9 38	21 48	3 19
Fins	5 42 7	9 59 10 20	feet	4 18
Weather.	5 43 7	10 41 11 2	16 5	M rif.
Twilight begins 4h. 10m.	5 45 7	Even 11 43	27 59	6 20
13th Sunday past Trinity.	5 46 7	12 22 Morn	head	7 0
Some Rain, and (☉) Apo.	5 47 7	1 4 1 24	21 36	7 30
Sup. C. Worcester. Windh. &	5 48 7	1 45 2 6	neck	8 2
Clears Pleasant, (Keene.	5 50 7	2 27 2 49	15 13	8 37
Sun f. of C. 14m. Lamb-B.	5 51 7	3 11 3 35	27 10	9 15
Much	5 52 7	3 59 4 24	arms	9 58
7 ^o s rise 8h. 8m. Rain.	5 53 7	4 49 5 15	21 42	10 48
14th Sunday past Trinity.	5 55 7	5 41 6 7	breast	11 42
Sup. C. Newport.	5 56 7	6 34 7 0	17 31	Morn
S. C. Springf. & N. London.	5 58 7	7 27 7 53	heart	0 42
(Inf. C. Litchfield.	6 0 6	8 20 8 47	15 4	1 47
High	6 2 6	9 14 9 47	29 32	2 55
Winds	6 4 6	10 7 10 33	belly	4 5
Full Tides, Ecc. 0659.	6 5 6	10 59 11 24	29 29	M sets
15th Sunday past Trinity.	6 6 6	11 50 Morn	reins	6 22
and Rain, (☿) Peri.	6 7 6	Even 12 44	29 51	7 4
Inf. C. Newbury, Barnsta.	6 9 6	1 13 1 42	secrets	7 49
St. Jerom, (& Pownab.	6 10 6	2 8 2 34	29 20	8 39

OCTOBER begins on Thursday, hath XXXI Days.

The faded walks a sulkly aspect wear ;
 The groves less fragrant, and the skies less fair ;
 The gathering clouds their sable skirts display,
 And transient blasts deform the chilly day ;
 The widow'd trees their tenants now deplore,
 And vocal forrests charm the ear no more.

First Quar. 3d 27m. after. | Last Quar. 19d 28m. after.
 Full Moon, 11d. 28m. after. | N. Moon, 26d. 5h. 6m. after.

D	M	W	Kalendar; Courts, Weather, &c.	Sun rise & set.	High Morn	Wat Even	Moon's place.	M	H
				HM H	H M	H M			
1	a		Remegius B.	6 12 6	3 2	3 30	highs		
2	b		Fair	6 13 6	4 1	4 27	17. 20		
3	c		Weather.	6 14 6	4 54	5 20	knees		
4	D		16th Sunday past Trinity.	6 16 6	5 46	6 12	23 42		
5	e		S.C.S. Kingston. (Amherst.	6 17 6	6 37	7 2	legs		
6	f		I. C. Bost. Plym. Nantuc.	6 19 6	7 26	7 49	18 48		
7	g		7's rise 7h. 2m. Clear	6 21 6	8 11	8 33	feet		
8	a		Sun fast of Clock, 13m.	6 23 6	8 56	9 15	13 1		
9	b		St. Denis.	6 24 6	9 34	9 54	24 55		
10	c		and Serene.	6 26 6	10 14	10 34	head		
11	D		17th Sunday past Trinity.	6 27 6	10 54	11 14	18 31		
12	e		Sup. C. Britol. (Apo.	6 28 6	Even	11 54	neck		
13	f		S. C. Taunt. I. C. Biddit.	6 30 6	12 37	Morn	12 8		
14	g		Some high (K. Keene.	6 31 6	1 20	1 45	24 4		
15	a		Winds and a	6 32 6	2 10	2 34	arms		
16	b		long Storm.	6 33 6	2 57	3 22	18 19		
17	c		Etheldred Virg.	6 35 6	3 48	4 13	breast		
18	D		18th Sunday past Trinity.	6 37 6	4 39	5 4	13 30		
19	e		Sup. C. East Greenwich,	6 38 6	5 29	5 54	26 33		
20	f		Iuf. C. Falmouth,	6 40 6	6 20	6 46	heart		
21	g		Hardwick Fair.	6 41 6	7 12	7 38	23 45		
22	a		Cool	6 42 6	8 4	8 29	belly		
23	b		Weather.	6 43 6	8 54	9 19	22 36		
24	c		K. Geo. b. to reign 25. 1760.	6 44 6	9 45	10 12	reins		
25	D		19th Sunday past Trinity.	6 45 6	10 39	11 5	22 40		
26	e		Full Tides. (Perizee.	6 46 6	11 31	Morn	secrets		
27	f		S. C. Camb. I. C. Tisbury.	6 47 6	Even	12 27	22 56		
28	g		St. Simon & Jude. (Ecc. 0654	6 49 6	12 56	1 14	highs		
29	a		7's rise 5h. 45m. Heavy	6 50 6	1 25	2 23	22 9		
30	b		Weather	6 51 6	2 51	3 19	knees		
31	c		these Days.	6 52 6	3 47	4 14	19 30		

NOVEMBER begins on Sunday, hath XXX Days.

The drooping fields are dipt in morning fears;
 The varied forrest, a new livery wears;
 Shook by the gale, their leafy honours fly,
 And new fledg'd tempests sweep along the sky;
 Now to the social hearths, my friends repair,
 Let mellow friendship chear your bosoms there.

Quar. 2d. 2h. 26m. morn. | L. Quar. 17d. 11h. 34m. aft.
 Moon, 10d. 7h. 14m. morn. | N. Moon, 24d. 3h. 28m. aft.

Kalendar, Courts, & fets. Weather, &c.	Sun ris		High Water		Moon's place.	M ris. & sets
	Morn	Even	Morn	Even		
20th Sunday past Trinity.	6 54 6	4 40	5 5	legs	11 20	
All Souls. 7 th s. r. 5h. 21m.	6 55 6	5 29	5 54	15 25	Morn	
S. C. Salem. I. C. Hartf.	6 56 6	6 17	6 39	27 47	0 20	
A Storm. (& Portsmouth. N. H.	6 58 6	7 0	7 21	feet	1 20	
Powder-Plot.	6 59 6	7 42	8 3	21 51	2 19	
(● Apogee.	7 0 5	8 22	8 41	head	3 17	
21st Sunday past Trinity.	7 1 5	9 1	9 21	15 27	4 13	
Clear and cool.	7 2 5	9 41	10 1	27 14	5 10	
I. C. Northam. & N. Haven.	7 4 5	10 22	10 42	neck	6 4	
S. f. of C. 10m.	7 6 5	Even	11 27	21	M ris.	
Good Weather	7 7 5	12 11	Morn	arms	6 4	
Britius.	7 9 5	1 0	1 24	15 21	6 49	
for the season.	7 10 5	1 48	2 14	27 47	7 40	
22d Sunday past Trinity.	7 11 5	2 40	3 5	breast	8 31	
Inf. C. Newport.	7 12 5	3 30	3 55	23 18	9 34	
Inf. C. Fairfield.	7 13 5	4 21	4 46	heav	10 36	
Unsettled	7 14 5	5 11	5 35	19 49	11 39	
Weather.	7 15 5	5 58	6 22	belly	Morn	
Edmund, K. & Mart.	7 16 5	6 47	7 11	17 28	0 44	
7 th s. r. 11h. 40m. ● Pe.	7 17 5	7 34	7 59	reins	1 54	
23d Sunday past Trinity.	7 18 5	8 25	8 51	16 22	3 2	
St. Clement. (Ecc. 659)	7 19 5	9 17	9 42	secrets	4 14	
I. C. Charlestown. & Pitts.	7 20 5	10 10	10 38	16 4	5 22	
(Fall Tides	7 20 5	11 7	Morn	thighs	M sets	
Twilight ends 6h. 20m.	7 21 5	Even	12 7	15 43	5 58	
It may Snow.	7 22 5	12 35	1 3	knees	6 56	
Eagle's Heart sets 9h. 50m.	7 23 5	1 32	2 0	14 16	7 59	
Advent Sunday.	7 24 5	2 26	2 52	27 53	9 0	
St. Andrews.	7 25 5	3 18	3 43	legs	10 3	
	7 25 5	4 6	4 30	23 40	11 3	

DECEMBER begins on Tuesday, hath XXXI Days

Relentless *Winter* : see the lubly day,
But dimly gleams, and swiftly slopes away ;
Here, the keen frost and shewing fog retort,
And here, the God of Tempest keeps his court.

First Quar. 1d. 8h. 22m. aft. N. Moon, 24d. 3h. 9m. m.
Full Moon, 10d. 57m. morn. First Quar. 31d. 5h. 13m.
L. Quar. 17d. 9h. 4m. morn.

D	M	D	W	Kalendar, Courts, Weather, &c.	Sunris & sets.	High Water Morn	Even	Moon's place.
					HM	H	M	H
1	f			I. C. Earnst. & Worcester.	7 26 5	4 51	5 13	feet
2	g			<i>Looks like Snow.</i>	7 27 5	5 34	5 55	18 20
3	a			3*s South 12h. 40m.	7 27 5	6 14	6 34	head
4	b			Barbary. 7*s so. 9h. 47m.	7 28 5	7 55	7 15	12 4
5	c			● Apogee. <i>Unsettled</i>	7 29 5	7 34	7 54	23 52
6	D			2d Sunday in Advent.	7 29 5	8 13	8 33	neck
7	e			<i>dull Weather.</i>	7 30 5	8 55	9 17	17 58
8	f			Inf. C. Plym. & Windham.	7 31 5	9 40	10 2	29 44
9	g			<i>Snow and</i>	7 31 5	10 25	10 48	arms
10	a			<i>uncomfortable</i>	7 32 5	Even	11 39	24 33
11	b			<i>Weather</i>	7 32 5	1 2 32	Morn	breast
12	c			<i>these Days,</i>	7 32 5	1 22	1 47	20 14
13	D			3d Sunday in Advent.	7 33 5	2 13	2 38	heart
14	e			Sun fast of Clock 5m.	7 33 5	3 3	3 27	16 47
15	f			Inf. C. Taunt. <i>Clear and</i>	7 33 5	3 50	4 14	belly
16	g			Twilight begins 5h. 52m.	7 33 5	4 39	5 1	41 10
17	a			7*s so. 9h. 46m. <i>grey</i>	7 34 5	5 22	5 46	27 56
18	b			<i>Cold, and then</i>	7 34 5	6 11	6 35	reins
19	c			● Perigee. <i>Snow</i>	7 34 5	7 0	7 25	26 18
20	D			4th S. in Advent. Ecc. 0488.	7 34 5	7 50	8 17	secrets
21	e			Inf. C. Providence.	7 34 5	8 45	9 13	25 10
22	f			<i>Southerly Air,</i>	7 34 5	9 42	10 11	thighs
23	g			<i>cus Snow and cold Weather.</i>	7 34 5	10 40	11 6	24 7
24	a			<i>soon follow.</i>	7 34 5	11 33	Morn	knees
25	b			Christmas.	7 34 5	Even	12 29	22 17
26	c			St. Stephen.	7 34 5	12 57	1 24	legs
27	D			Sunday past Christmas.	7 34 5	1 49	2 13	19 0
28	e			Innoce nts. (St. Joh	7 33 5	2 35	2 58	feet
29	f			I. C. Salem. 7*s so. 8h. 35m.	7 33 5	3 19	3 41	14 11
30	g			Tw. ends 5h. 15m. <i>Severe</i>	7 33 5	4 1	4 21	26 20
31	a			Silvester, B. of Rome. <i>cold.</i>	7 33 5	4 41	5 2	head

DISTANCES of the principal Towns on the Continent from BOSTON, with the intermediate miles.

(I) To Plymouth and Cape Cod.			Elsworth,			Windfor		
TAVERNS. TOWNS, Miles.			Riffell,			Ditto		
Robertson	Dorchester	6 6	Benjamin,	E. Hartford	7 120			
Badcock or Vose,	Milton	1 7	Bull or Butler,	Hartford	7 121			
Brackett,	Braintree	3 10	Killern or Stilman	Weatherf-	3 124			
Whitmarsh,	Weymouth	7 17	Shayler,	Middleton	11 135			
Cushing,	Hingham	3 20	Camp,	Durham	6 141			
Jacobs,	Hanover	4 24	Doolittle or Cook	Wallingf-	8 149			
Hall,	Pembroke	6 30	Mansfield,	North-haven	5 154			
London,	Duxbury	3 33	Kilby or Bears,	New-Haven	8 162			
Brewster or Little,	Kingston	5 38	(III) Middle Road to Hartford and New-Haven.					
Howland, Bartlet	Plymouth	4 42	Ames or Gay	Dedham	11 11			
and Foster,	Ditto	7 49	Ellis	Ditto	3 14			
Cornish,	Ditto	5 54	Clarke,	Medfield	6 20			
Newcomb or	Sandwich	7 61	Morse,	Medway	4 24			
Fessenden,	Barnstable	7 68	Clarke,	Ditto	2 26			
Chipman,	Ditto	4 72	Hill,	Holliston	3 29			
How or Crocker,	Yarmouth	4 76	Amadon,	Mendon	7 36			
Beare,	Harwich	9 85	Keith,	Ditto	1 37			
Thacher,	Ratham	7 92	Wood,	Uxbridge	6 43			
Ferrick,	Ditto	5 97	Hill,	Douglas	4 47			
ins,	Wellfleet	5 102	Killingly,	Parker	3 50			
	Truro	5 107	Jacobs,	Thomson	5 55			
	Ditto	5 112	Convers,	Ditto	5 60			
n or	Province-	8 120	Grosvenor,	Pomfret	6 66			
nt,	town		Sessions,	Ditto	4 70			
Upper Road to Hartford and New Haven.			Homes,	Athford	4 74			
atmarsh,	Watertown	9 9	Itley,	Ditto	2 76			
ewer,	Waltham	1 10	Clarke,	Ditto	3 79			
Cushing,	Ditto	1 11	Fay,	Ditto	3 82			
Smith,	Weston	4 15	Waterman	Mansfield	4 86			
Baldwin	Ditto	1 16	Kimball,	Coventry	8 94			
Mons,	Sudbury	3 19	Pitkin,	E. Hartford	7 101			
How,	Marlboro	8 27	Benjamin	Ditto	10 111			
Williams,	Ditto	4 31	Butler or Bull	Hartford	1 112			
Martin,	Northboro	5 36	Killern,	Weatherf-	3 115			
Cutting,	Shrewsbury	5 41	Beckley,	Gr. Swamp	7 122			
Curtis,	Worcester	3 44	Hinsdale,	Kensington	3 123			
Brown,	Worcester	3 47	Robinson,	Meriden	6 131			
Stearns or Ward,	Ditto	1 48	Johnston,	Walling-	7 138			
ones,	Ditto	2 50	Mansfield,	North-haven	5 143			
erjeant,	Leicester	2 52	Kilby or Bears,	New-Haven	8 151			
ynds,	Ditto	2 54	(IV) Lower road to New London and New Haven.					
Whittemore,	Spencer	3 57	Ames or Gay,	Dedham	11 11			
Willcott,	Brookfield	5 62	Deans,	Ditto	2 13			
Rice,	Ditto	4 66	Robbins,	Walpole	7 20			
Stone,	Western	5 71	Harris,	Ditto	2 22			
ot,	Palmer	9 80	Mann,	Wrentham	6 28			
Olton,	Wilbraham	4 84	Maxcey,	Angleboro	5 33			
arsons,	Springfield	4 88	Stearns,	Ditto	4 37			
lifs,	Plains	4 88						
Olton,	Springfield	5 93						
lby,	L. Meadow	4 97						
	Enfield	5 102						

Olney,	Providence	9	46
Carew	Ditto	1	47
Randall,	Patuxet	5	52
Pierce,	Greenwich	10	62
Gardner,	N. Kinglton	11	73
Cafe,	Tower-Hill	4	77
Hawkins,	S. Kinglton	4	81
Champlain,	Charlestown	10	91
Bleavin,	Westerly	6	97
Thomson,	Ditto	2	99
Russel,	Stonington	7	106
Jeffries,	Grotonferry	11	117
Dehson or Palmes,	New London	1	118
Prentiss,	Ditto	4	122
Waterman,	Rope-ferry	1	123
Miller,	Lyme	5	128
Merrills,	Ditto	5	133
Whittlesey,	Saybrook-ferry	2	135
Shipman,	Saybrook	2	137
Leigh,	Ditto	5	142
Merril,	Killingworth	5	147
Ward or Stone,	Guildford	10	157
Baldwin,	Brandford	11	168
Kilby or Bears,	New-Haven	9	177

(V) Road to New York.

Kilby or Bears,	N.Hav.(III)	1	51
Laws or Mallet,	Milford	6	157
Bryant,	Ditto	4	161
Benjamin, or Olcott	Stratford	4	165
Taylor,	Fairfield	7	172
Kechum,	Norwalk	12	184
Quintard,	Ditto	2	186
Youngs,	Stamford	5	191
Fitch,	Ditto	3	194
Marvell,	Rye	10	204
Sutton,	Marrineck	7	211
Bailey,	New Rochel	3	214
Butler,	East Chester	4	218
Stout,	New-York	21	239

(VI) Road to Newport and Towerhill.

Stearns, (No. IV.)	Attleboro'	37	37
Dagget,	Rehoboth	8	45
Hunt,	Ditto	4	49
Lord or Turner,	Bristol	8	57
Pierce,	Ferry-house	2	59
Turner,	Portsmouth	3	62
Nicholls,	Newport	9	71
Ferry and Conanicut Island		4	75
Martin,	Narraganset ferry	3	78
Cafe,	Tower-Hill	4	82

(VII) To Rhode-Island by Taunton

Over the Bridge	(No. X.)	37	37
Frinck	Berkeley	4	41
Strange	Freetown	5	46
Brightman	Fall River	10	56
Howland's-ferry		5	61
Newport		12	73

(VIII) Road to Norwich & N. London

Stearns, (No. IV.)	Attleboro'	37	37
Olney,	Providence	9	46
Fiske,	Johnston	8	50
Angel,	Scituate	4	54
Cook,	Ditto	6	60
Knox,	Coventry	4	68
Smith,	Volentown	4	74
Eaton,	Plainfield	4	78
Barnham,	Newent	8	86
Leffingwell or Peck	Norwich	7	93
Houghton,	Ditto	7	98
Coit,	New London	7	105

(IX) Road to Norwich and New London by Worcester.

Stearns, (No. II.)	Worcester	48	48
Cutler,	Oxford	11	59
Bellows,	Ditto	1	60
Carter,	Dudley	6	66
Green,	Woodstock	8	74
Grosvenor,	Pomfret	4	78
Abbot,	Mortlake or Brooklin	7	85
Cleveland,	Canterbury	4	89
Backus,	Ditto		
Barnham,	Newent		

Leffingwell, Peck, or Lathrop, Norwich

Houghton,	Half-way House		
Coit,	New London		

(X) Road to Taunton & Swan

Kent,	Dorchester	4	
Badcock or Vose	Milton	3	
Best,	Ditto	3	
Doty,	Stoughton	2	
May,	Ditto	3	
Noyes,	Ditto	4	
Howard,	Easton	8	
Godfrey,	Horton	2	
McWhorter,	Taunton	8	
Whitmarsh,	Dighton	6	
Freebairn,	Swanzy	4	

(XI) Road to Deerfield.

Brewer,	Waltham	10	
Park,	Lincoln	6	
Gates,	Stow	9	
Richardson,	Bolton	8	
Lock,	Lancaster	3	
Geary,	Ditto	7	
Holden,	Westminster	6	
Church,	Templeton	9	
Baker,	Ditto	5	
Winflow,	Petersham	3	
Cooke,	New Salem	9	
Montague	Sunderland	9	
Root,	Montague	4	
Holt,	Deerfield	5	

London			Another Road to Deerfield.		
37	3	er,	Waltham	10	10
9	4	in,	Wilton	5	15
8	5		Sudbury	4	19
4	5		Marlboro'	8	27
6	6	ams,	Ditto	4	31
4	6	in,	Northboro'	5	36
4	7	ng,	Shrewsbury	5	41
4	7	fs,	Ditto	1	42
8	8		Holden	5	47
7	9	es,	Ditto	4	51
7	9	er,	Rutland	5	56
7	10	ec,	Oakham	6	62
			Rutland Di-		
			strict	4	66
		low,	Peterham	6	72
4	8	e,	New Salem	9	81
11	9	ker,	Shutesbury	5	86
1	6	mer,	Amherst	5	91
6	6	ard,	Sunderland	5	96
8	7	ss,	Ditto	3	99
4	7	th,	Deerfield	1	100
			Deerfield	6	106

Upper Road to Portsmouth.					
		s.	Medford,	5	5
		or Wyman,	Woburn	5	10
		man,	Wilmington	3	13
		en,	Ditto	4	17
		ett	Andover	6	23
		g,	Ditto	3	26
		adler,	Brauford	6	32
		rs,	Haverhill	1	33
		iman,	Plastow	3	36
		is,	Ditto	1	37
		ell or Abbot,	Kingston	8	45
		om or Gilman,	Exeter	6	51
		ce,	Stratham	4	55
		gin	Ditto	3	58
		om or Clarke,	Greenland	3	61
		s, Stoodly, or	Portsmouth	5	66
		avers,			

IV) Road to No. Four or Char-					
		an. Montreal, or Quebec.			
		flow, (XII)	Peterham	72	72
		ton,	Athol	6	73
		ns,	Warwick	9	87
		nt,	Winchester	11	98
		yman,	Keen	14	112
		erfield,	West mor-	11	123
		lps,	land		
		lker, Hastings,	Walpole	9	132
		own-point,	Charlestown	10	142
		St. John's,	or No. Four	78	220
		Montreal,		120	340
		ebec,		21	361
				170	531

(XV.) To Albany and Crown-Point					
		Bliss, (No. II.	Springfield	93	93
		Over the river	to Ely's	2	95
		Clap,	Westfield	7	102
		Shepherd,	Ditto	3	105
		Pease,	Blandford	6	111
		Rowley,	Ditto	6	117
		Whipple,	Greenwood	4	121
		Chadwick,	Tyringham	7	128
		Davis,	Ditto	3	131
		Court-house,	G Barington	5	136
		Love-joy,	Ditto	10	146
		Rays,	Ditto	3	149
			Stonehouse	4	153
		Vanals,	Ditto	2	155
		Quakenbushie,	Kinderhook	8	163
		Fitch,	Ditto	12	175
		Albany Ferry,		8	183
		Half-moon		11	194
		Still-water,		13	207
		Saratoga,		12	219
		Lake-George,		28	247
		Ticonderoga,		46	293
		Crown-point,		15	308

(XVI) Another Road to Alaba-					
		Wilcot, (II)	Brockfield	62	62
		Rice,	Ditto	3	65
		Cutler,	Ditto	3	68
		Downing,	Ware	6	74
		Rogers,	Ditto	2	76
		How,	Belchertown	5	81
		Dwight,	Ditto	3	84
		Graves,	Ditto	4	88
		Smith,	Amherst	4	92
		Kellog,	Hadley	4	96
		Lyman,	Northamp-	2	98
			ton		
		Tupper	Chesterfield	14	112
		Miller,	Sand field	7	119
		Marks,	Ditto	6	125
		Gutridge,	Pittsfield	9	134
		Hubbard,	Ditto	4	138
			Albany ferry	25	163

(XVII.) Road to No. Four or Char-					
		lestown over	Charlestown Ferry.		
		Winthip,	Cambridge	7	7
		Buckman	Lexington	3	10
		Haywood	Concord	9	19
		White,	Aston	5	24
		Gilbert,	Littleton	5	29
		Pierce,	Groton	8	37
		Saxwell,	Shirley	4	41
		Hutchins,	Lunenburg	5	46
		Cowdin,	Fitchburgh	4	50
		Foster,	Ashburnham	8	58
		Stimson,	Winchendon	4	60
		Darling,	Ditto	6	62
		Deed,	Moandinock	8	78
		Tiffany	Swanzy	4	86

Hammond,	Swanzy	5	85	Skill n	Falmouth
Wyman,	Keene	6	91	Toms,	Ditto
Bellows,	Walpole	14	105	Buckna m,	New Calco
Phelps,	Ditto	3	108	Loring,	N.Yar mouth
Hattings, Walker, Charles town		11	119	Mitchell,	Ditto

(XVIII) Road to the Eastward over Charlestown-ferry.

Jones,	Medford	5	5
Kettie,	Malden	2	7
Martin,	Lynn	4	11
Symonds,	Danvers	6	17
Goodhue, Adams,	Salem	2	19
Waters,	Beverly	1	20
Porter	Wenham	6	26
Smith, Tradewell,	Ipswich	6	32
Hunt,	Rowley	3	35
Pierce,	Newbury old Town	7	42
Davenport, Choate,	Newbury Port	1	43
Knowlton,	Salisbury	5	48
Davidson, Sanborn,	Hampton Falls	3	51
Lover,	Hampton	2	53
Lover,	North-Hill	3	56
Fulcom or Clark	Greenland	4	60
Stavers, Foss, or Stoodley,	Portsmouth	5	65
Woodbridge,	Old York	9	74
Clark,	Ditto	4	78
Ring,	Wells	6	84
Littlefield,	Ditto	3	87
Jefferds,	Ditto	4	91
Kimball,	Kennebunk	5	96
Pater son,	Arundell	2	98
Ladd or Allen,	Saco	61	103
Millikin,	Scarborough	71	111
Marth,	Ditto	41	115

Coffin,	Ditto
Ross,	Brunswick
Thomson,	Ditto
Springer	George Tn
Harden-ferry	Woolwich
Read,	Ditto
Lovejoy,	Pownalboro
Goodwin	Court-house
Smith,	Cobeseco
Fort Western,	
Fort Halifax,	
Norrigew Walk,	
Great Carrying Place	
Quebec,	

XIX. A shorter Road from Co at North Yarmouth, to Love at Pownalborough.

Coffin,	North Yar- mouth
Stone,	Brunswick Falls
Wilson,	Ferry
Read,	Topsham
By Water to Lovejoys,	

(XX.) Road to the Mineral Sp

Wa-cott, (No. II)	Brookfield
Old,	Ditto
Warrener,	Brimfield
Fisk,	Ditto
Colburn,	Stafford
Theles,	Ditto
Orcutt,	Min. Spring

(XXI) Road to Philadelphia and South Carolina.

N.York(N.5)	239	Brandywn	13	Danzys	35	Wilmington at
Newark	8	Newcastle	6	Williamsburg	28	Cape Fear
Eliabeth T.	7	Witherspoons	20	Smithfield	26	Brunswick
Woodbridge	12	Hammer's	31	Suffolk	22	Lockwood's Folly
Brunswick	11	Queenstown	17	Mount Folly	20	Boundary house
Princeton	10	Annapolis	26	Edenton	33	Lewis Long-boys
Trentown	14	Upper Marl.	22	Mackay's	12	Pine's
Bristol	19	Piscataway	16	Walker's	25	George-town
Frankford	3	Port Tobacco	16	Bath. Ferry	23	S.Br.Santee riv.
Philadelphia	3	M ses's Ferry	24	Newbern	30	Willie's
Darby	7	Leedstown	16	New River Fr	54	Philip's
Chester	9	Hob's Hofs	17	Dudley's Ferry	22	Charlestown

(XXII) Road to Albany and Quebec, by New-York.

N.York(N.V)	239	Poughkeepsie	14	Half-way-house	10	Crown Point Ft.
King's Bridge	15	Staatsborough	11	Albany	10	E.ena Lake Cham
Concklin's	12	Rynbeck (Tatter	6	Saraghtoga	36	Le Prair
Croton's River	12	Schermerhorn's	10	Fort Edward	14	Montreal
Peekskill	12	King's Bridge	6	Lake George	14	Trois Riviars
Rogers's	9	Claverack	12	Ticandarega	44	Quebec
Fiskhill's	11	Kenderhook	14			

(XXIII.) The Road from No. Four, to Crown-Point.

No. Four to Nott's Ferry		Rutland	Medes	6	166
at Springfield,	3	Pittsford	Waters	6	172
field, Stevens	5	Shorham	Moor	20	192
ersfield, Stafford	2	Breadport	Towners	1	193
ish, Pain	6	Over the Lake	Lewis	2	195
Coffin	5	to CrownPoint			
Creek, Button	20				
urham					

A Compendious TABLE of INTEREST,

the Interest of any sum of Money, from a Million to a Pound; for Number of Days, at any Rate of Interest.

£. s. d. q.	No. £. s. d. q.		
£. s. d. q.	No. £. s. d. q.		
2739 14 6 0,99	1000 2 14 9 2,14	R U L E. Multiply the Sum by the Number of the Days; and that product by the rate per cent. Then cut off the two last figures to the right hand, and the rest you must find in the Table. Example, What is the Interest of 1000. for 365 days at 5 per cent. Then in the Table. No. of Days 365 multiply by 100 Product 36500 multiply by 5 Rate p.cent. 182500	
2405 15 0 3,29	900 2 9 3 3,12		
2191 15 7 1,59	800 2 3 10 0,11		
1917 16 1 3,89	700 1 18 4 1,10		
1643 16 8 2,19	600 1 12 10 2,80		
1369 17 3 0,49	500 1 7 5 3,70		
1095 17 9 2,79	400 1 1 11 0,50		
821 18 4 1,09	300 0 16 5 1,40		
547 18 10 3,40	200 0 10 11 2,30		
273 19 5 1,70	100 0 5 5 3,01		
246 11 6 0,32	90 0 4 11 0,71		
219 3 6 0,96	80 0 4 4 2,41		
191 15 7 1,59	70 0 3 10 0,11		
164 7 8 0,22	60 0 3 3 1,81		
136 19 8 2,85	50 0 2 8 3,51		
109 11 9 1,48	40 0 2 2 1,21		
84 3 10 0,11	30 0 1 7 0,90		
54 15 10 2,74	20 0 1 1 0,60		
27 7 11 1,37	10 0 0 6 2,30		
24 13 1 3,23	9 0 0 5 3,07		
21 18 4 1,10	8 0 0 5 1,04		
19 3 6 2,96	7 0 0 4 2,41		
16 8 9 0,82	6 0 0 3 3,78		
13 13 11 2,58	5 0 0 3 1,15		
10 19 2 0,55	4 0 0 2 2,52		
8 4 4 2,41	3 0 0 1 3,89		
5 9 7 0,27	2 0 0 1 1,26		
2 14 9 2,14	1 0 0 0 2,63		

Ans. 5 0 0 0,00

Recipe for the Gout in the Stomach.

Take one gallon of the best French brandy, beat one ounce of cochineal and put into it, two spoonfuls of carraway seeds, one ounce of liquorish, an ounce of cardamum seeds beaten, five or six grains of Jamaica pepper sliced, thirty-six new raisins stoned, one slice of ginger shred. Let three weeks, then put in one pound of Lisbon sugar; let it afterwards week longer, stir the ingredients every other day after they are put in, filtered strain it off.

With a gouty pain in the stomach, immediately take a wine glass full, it should not relieve the patient, he must, half an hour afterwards, repeat quantity.

A Cure for the CRAMP.

One afflicted with the cramp, the following will be found a very easy and remedy. Extend, or rather turn back, as much as possibly, the fingers, toes, of the limb affected. This may be easily done, when it may one's power to relieve the whole limb, I have ever found it to give relief, and it is much more effectual than friction, which may not, at any easily performed.

L. s. d. f.		L. s. d. f.		L. s. d. f.		L. s. d. f.		L. s. d. f.		L. s. d. f.													
0	10	0	0	0	11	1	13	0	13	4	0	0	16	8	0	0	17	9	13	5	0	0	
1	0	0	0	1	2	2	26	1	6	8	0	0	1	13	4	0	1	15	6	26	10	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	4	5	13	2	13	4	0	0	3	6	8	0	3	11	1	13	20	0	0
3	0	0	0	3	6	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	6	8	30	0	0	
4	0	0	0	4	8	10	26	5	6	8	0	0	6	13	4	0	7	2	2	40	0	0	
5	0	0	0	5	11	1	13	6	13	4	0	0	8	6	8	0	8	17	9	50	0	0	
6	0	0	0	6	13	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	13	4	60	0	0	
7	0	0	0	7	15	6	26	9	6	8	0	0	11	13	4	0	12	8	10	70	0	0	
8	0	0	0	8	17	9	13	10	13	4	0	0	13	6	8	0	14	4	5	80	0	0	
9	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	16	0	0	90	0	0	
10	0	0	0	11	2	2	26	13	6	8	0	0	16	13	4	0	17	15	6	100	0	0	
20	0	0	0	22	4	5	13	26	13	4	0	0	33	6	8	0	35	11	1	200	0	0	
30	0	0	0	33	6	8	0	40	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	53	6	8	300	0	0	
40	0	0	0	44	8	10	26	53	6	8	0	0	66	13	4	0	71	2	2	400	0	0	
50	0	0	0	55	11	1	13	66	13	4	0	0	83	6	8	0	88	17	9	500	0	0	
100	0	0	0	111	2	2	26	133	6	8	0	0	166	13	4	0	177	15	6	1000	0	0	
200	0	0	0	222	4	5	13	266	13	4	0	0	333	6	8	0	355	11	1	2000	0	0	
300	0	0	0	333	6	8	0	400	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	513	6	8	3000	0	0	
400	0	0	0	444	8	10	26	533	6	8	0	0	666	13	4	0	711	2	2	4000	0	0	
500	0	0	0	555	11	1	13	666	13	4	0	0	833	6	8	0	888	17	9	5000	0	0	
1000	0	0	0	1111	2	2	26	1333	6	8	0	0	1666	13	4	0	1777	15	6	10000	0	0	

Prin- cip.	TABLE of Interest at 6 p r cent.											
	15 Days.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	1 Year.	1 Year.	1 Year.	1 Year.	1 Year.
£.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.	£. s. d. f.
1	0 0 0 2	0 0 1 0	0 0 2 1	0 0 3 2	0 0 4 3	0 0 6 0	0 0 7 0	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 2 1
2	0 0 0 1	0 0 2 1	0 0 4 3	0 0 7 0	0 0 9 2	0 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 2 4 3	0 0 2 4 3	0 0 2 4 3	0 0 2 4 3	0 0 2 4 3
3	0 0 0 1	0 0 3 2	0 0 7 0	0 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 1 7 0	0 0 3 7 0	0 0 3 7 0	0 0 3 7 0	0 0 3 7 0	0 0 3 7 0
4	0 0 0 2	0 0 4 3	0 0 9 2	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 4 9 2	0 0 4 9 2	0 0 4 9 2	0 0 4 9 2	0 0 4 9 2
5	0 0 0 2	0 0 4 3	0 0 9 2	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 5 0 0	0 0 5 0 0	0 0 5 0 0	0 0 5 0 0	0 0 5 0 0
6	0 0 0 3	0 0 5 0	0 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0
7	0 0 0 3	0 0 5 0	0 0 1 0 2	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 6 0 0
8	0 0 0 4	0 0 6 1	0 0 1 1 0	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0
9	0 0 0 4	0 0 6 1	0 0 1 1 0	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 7 2 0
10	0 0 0 5	0 0 7 2	0 0 1 1 0	0 0 1 2 1	0 0 1 6 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 2 0	0 0 8 4 3	0 0 8 4 3	0 0 8 4 3	0 0 8 4 3	0 0 8 4 3
20	0 0 0 11	0 0 1 3	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 2 4 3	0 0 3 0 1	0 0 3 6 0	0 0 4 0 0	0 0 1 0 9 2	0 0 1 0 9 2	0 0 1 0 9 2	0 0 1 0 9 2	0 0 1 0 9 2
30	0 0 0 15	0 0 2 0 0	0 0 3 0 0	0 0 4 8 0	0 0 6 0 0	0 0 7 2 0	0 0 8 0 0	0 0 1 6 0 0	0 0 1 6 0 0	0 0 1 6 0 0	0 0 1 6 0 0	0 0 1 6 0 0
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50	0 0 0 25	0 0 3 0 0	0 0 4 0 0	0 0 9 0 0	0 0 1 2 0 0	0 0 1 5 0 0	0 0 1 6 0 0	0 0 3 2 0 0	0 0 3 2 0 0	0 0 3 2 0 0	0 0 3 2 0 0	0 0 3 2 0 0
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USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Watkinson's famous Family Medicine, which has been found efficacious in the following disorders, viz. To Infants, Habitual Costiveness, Whooping-Cough, Consumptions, Worms, Breeding of Teeth, Gripings with Green Stool, Eruptions, and all kinds of Swellings. To Adults, Jaundice, Dropsy, Cholick, Scurvy, Effusions to which the Sex are subject when short breasted, Pain at the Navel, &c.

KE of Senna one pound six ounces, Jallap Root one pound six ounces, Cream of Tartar one pound, Ginger one pound, Salt of Steel (by which is meant green as dried before the fire until it becomes white) one pound four ounces, each to be reduced into very fine powder; mix them well together, incorporate into the same half an ounce of chymical Oil of Cloves. The vehicle (or solvent that serves to make the medicine pleasant to take) to be Syrup of Marsh-Male, or Treacle. The dose is a tea spoonful night and morning, guarding against cold.

Prepared and made up ready (for it will keep many years) it may always be recourse to, and what will recommend this medicine is that it is equally safe given to Infants as efficacious when given to Adults.

Doctor Watkinson's famous Worm Medicine.

KE of Senna leaves well bruised, half a pound; Linseed Oil, twelve ounces; together in a sand heat for three or four days; then, by a strong expressure (squeezing) force the Oil from the Feces (Sediment) which reserve by itself. In most obstinate Worm cases; which elude the force of Mercurials, and the efforts of the most famed Specificks, this successfully kills the Worms, and Ascarides (which last kind causes extreme itching) and by stool expels them. One spoonful to be taken fasting, and to persevere in it.

Regimen, which has been found very beneficial in Consumptive Cases.

plentifully of Water Grass, with new Milk from the Cow, and take two or three spoonfuls a day of the Syrup, made by a pound of Sugar candy to a pint of Water Grass.

For Worms, and Convulsive Fits proceeding from them, communicated by a close Son was cured by it, when he was so bad that at times they impaired his understanding.

Take the fillings of the best pewter (cleared of its dust) as much as will lie upon half a crown for a grown person, and as much as will lie upon a shilling for a child 14 years old. Mix this with wine, and give it just before the fit comes violent; repeat the dose as often as the fits return; and if on the first time the fits become worse, be not discouraged, but persevere, and doubt not to be effectual.

An experienced Remedy for Deafness.

Put a table spoonful of Bay Salt into near half a pint of Spring water, and has been steeped therein for 24 hours (now and then shaking the vial) a small tea spoonful to be poured in the ear most affected every night when in bed seven or eight nights successively, observing to lay your head on the opposite side by which the cure is generally completed.

The Poor Man's Medicine.

This prescription is no more than this; boil four ounces of pure quicksilver in six pints of water, in a glazed pipkin, until half is wasted; bottle it for use. The quicksilver will serve again, as often as you may want a fresh supply of liquor. This medicine is as insipid in taste, and as safe in using, as so much simple water. And various are the virtues of this single and simple medicine, when both externally and internally tried; wherefore I recommend it to destroy worms, to purify the blood, heal ulcers, open obstructions, and cleanse the glands. Drink of it freely as a dist drink, and as much and as often as please.

A young man, who had a very bad scald head from five years old, was lately cured by this Medicine.

Receipt to Cure Contusions and Bruises.

TAKE four ounces of crumbs of bread, a handful of elder flowers, and the same quantity of those of chamomile, and of St. Johns wort. Boil into a pulice in equal quantities of vinegar and water.

If fomentations should be thought preferable, take the same herbs, or handfuls of the ingredients for *salfrank*: throw them into a pint and a half of boiling water: and let them infuse some minutes. Then a pint of vinegar is added, and flannels or other woolen cloths dipt in the fomentation, and wrung are to be applied to the part affected.

Take leaves of betony and rue, flowers of rosemary and lavender, and red of each a handful and a half. Boil them for a quarter of an hour, in a pint of white wine, with three pints of old white wine. Then strain off, squeezing the strongly from the herbs, and apply it as already directed.

Cure for CORNS.

THE whole cure consists in softning the corns, by repeated washings and fomentations of the feet in pretty hot water; then in cutting them, when softened, with a penknife or scissors, without wounding the sound parts (which are the most sensible, in proportion as they are more extended than usual) and next in applying a leaf of house-leek, of ground-ivy, or of purslain dipt in vinegar, upon the corn. Instead of these leaves, if any person will give himself the little trouble of doing this every day, he may apply a plaister of simple diachylon, or of gum arabicum softened in vinegar.

An Excellent Remedy for all Nervous Complaints.

TAKE of Siberia Cassia, in powder, one ounce; nutmegs, and English Sassafras each half an ounce; Extract of Valerian root, two ounces; Resin of Peru Bark, six drams; Vitriolick Ether, a pint; digest in a circulatory vessel for four days, and strain off, to be preserved in a bottle, exactly fitted with a stopper; the dose 30 drops, three times a day, in a glass of spring-water.

Receipt to Cure BURNS of any kind.

MELT four ounces of white wax; add to it, if made in winter, two ounces of oil, if in summer none at all, or at most, not above a spoonful. Dip the burnt parts in slips of linen cloth not worn too thin, and let them dry; or spread it evenly over them, and apply it to the burn.

A Cure for the S C U R V Y.

THE method I take for the relief of scorbutics is as follows. On the first complaints, if the limbs be livid, gums flabby, loss of appetite, and body swollen, as frequently is the case. Order a gentle cathartic to be given immediately, and the legs, arms, &c. to be bathed in vinegar; the day following I begin with them a drachm of bark, with one ounce of lemmen-juice, which must be repeated three times every day, untill the scorbutic spots and flabbiness disappear; I have commonly found to be in twelve or fourteen days, their appetites renewed, and complexion cleared from that yellowness which commonly attends scorbutics of that kind. The persons under cure I have always washed with vinegar every morning, giving them an ounce of the portable broth with rice and bread every day.

An universal Preservative against Infection.

WHOSOEVER converses with patients affected with any disease which he would prevent himself from infection, must be sure, so long as he abides in the sphere of the steams, never to swallow his spittle, for I reason and observe that to be the part which first and most easily imbibes infection, and that swallow, the infection is carried, as by a proper vehicle, into the blood, where it works those dismal and fatal effects.

A Liquor to wash old Deeds and Writings.

TAKE five or six galls, bruise them and put them into a pint of the white wine, let it stand in the sun two days, you will by trial find that it is too strong or too small; dip a brush into it and wash the part to be cleared up.

P O E T R Y.

W A S H I N G - W E E K.

his, dear George, we both agree,
 You bred in camp---I bred at sea)
 Cleanliness is oft'
 And plague about a house,
 Always met our warm abuse
 On boys with Mrs. Croft.

the beggar and the king
 Linen's a reviving thing,
 Both, these plagues don't reach;
 Beggar strips at jocund morn
 The clear stream, and on the thorn
 Ends out his rags to bleach:

ing---Great man! sends all his out,
 Seeking for a single clout;
 What's more lappy til'
 He oblig'd to count the rags,
 And them into canvas bags,
 No--nor write the bill.

ord have mercy on us all!
 E'er we wash, all hands must fill
 Something or another;
 Dam folds, and flies about,
 Now down, now in, now out,
 Bling thro' wet and dry.

ursed time all comfort flies:
 He starts, "Come, Ned, come
 Get the lines hung out." [rise,
 To be sure, my dear"--I cry;
 As well be hang'd as lie.
 Dear my dove should pout.

It is got, and whip'd away,
 The washers want their tea,
 That I've half done;
 Doors all open---linen's spread---
 Looks black--"Come hither, Ned,
 All we have rain or sun?"

dear, you need not be in pain,
 Look it does not look like rain:
 Then we'll hang out more."
 No! the words were hardly past,
 Off---there comes a heavy blast,
 All must be rins'd o'er.

ten-fold falls the peal on me;
 As--to be ten years at sea,
 E!--see the linen!--do!"
 Away to have a smile
 While I hear her all the while
 Sing me black and blue.

at still troubles more my mind
 Such plagues, at once to find
 Washer, as the wrings,

Cracking some jests---then o'er the tub
 Pauses a while---and every rub
 With pleasure sweats and sings.

I hate, I must confess, all dirt,
 And truly love a well-wash'd shirt;
 But once a month this reek
 Is more than flesh or blood can bear;
 And him I hate---oh make his share
 A washing every week!

A S O N G.

On the First of APRIL.

W H E N *April Day* began to rise
 I saunter'd o'er the verdant mead,
 Whilst lovely *Molly* cast her eyes
 Where e'er my wand'ring *Foot-steps* lead.
 Where e'er, &c.

She beckon'd, but as I drew near
 ('Twas on the margin of a pool,)
 A *Fool* of mirth appear'd the fair,
 And smiling call'd me *April Fool*, *April*
 And smiling, &c. [Fool]

I thook my poor unthanking head,
 And never tho't of *April Day*;
 However to myself I said
 Fair Maid, this trick I'll soon rep...:
 Fair Maid, &c.

She asked why I so stupid stood
 Like some poor silly boy at school?
 Because the Goddess of the Wood,
 Said I, makes me an *April Fool*, *April*
 Said I, makes, &c. [Fool]

Alas! said she, fine words indeed,
 Enough to win a Maidens heart;
 Come, *Collin* tune your Oaken Reed,
 And play (not like a Fool) your part.
 And play, &c.

I drew my Pipe, which pleas'd her well,
 And did not let her fondness cool:
 I laid her down---but must not tell,
 How she was made an *April Fool*, *April*
 How she was, &c. [Fool]

E P I G R A M,

On an Old-Maid, who married her Servant,

P L U T O, 'tis said the maiden-heads.
 Of ancient virgins seizes,
 When from their worn-out bodies, death
 Th' imprison'd souls releases.

So, Lyce you were surely right,
 When to your man you gave it:
 'Twas better far to give it him,
 Than let the devil have it.

A warning-plate to DRINKERS.

TWAS on the day of sacred rest,
That sweet, yet awful day,
When Heav'n's high praise shall fire the
And guilt for pardon pray. [breath,

Two brothers toil and care forgot,
And idly pass'd the time ;
High Heav'n's just praises fir'd them not ;
The day increas'd their crime.

With revellers they revell'd high,
Nor earth, nor heav'n, their dread ;
With less offence to earth, or sky,
They might have toil'd for bread.

What sweating brows had earn'd, they
With grief the rest I tell ! [spent ;
As homeward now they stagger went,
Together down they fell.

No pow'r had either left to rise,
But grov'ling there they lay ;

By night conceal'd from friendly
And distant far the day.

The morning rose ; and one was
With some remains of breath
The other was forever bound
In icy chains of death.

Survivor, live ! but warn'd be
Th' intemp'rate with controul
Then, lest himself, a brother die
To save a brother's soul.

Ev'n to the dead, shall Heav'n be
My soul shall ne'er repine ;
But mercy hope not thou to find,
'Till better cause be thine.

And for yon crouds my soul shall
The crouds that will not think
Thousands are plunging ev'ry day
Yet still how swarms the brink

An Account of a reformed RAKE, with a Penitential HYMN.

FOR more than thirty years, I never troubled myself about any thing in this world : but riot and intemperance had so wasted me by that time I was given over by my physicians. In this condition, one of my companions came to see me ; and as we were discoursing, he on a sudden cried out, " D— Jack, where the devil do you think you are a going ? " His question darted to my soul, and I found an horrible dread overpower me. The terrors of death lay upon me, and I felt pangs if possible equal to the damned. I seemed like one awakened from a dream, pushed down a fearful precipice, and holding by a rope which was so loose that I expected every moment to drop. In short, I immediately to the physician of souls ; and by his kind and brotherly advice I was brought to a knowledge of my guilt. It pleased GOD also to spare my life ; and in my terrors and hopes I composed the following hymn, for the use of my jolly companions.

O GOD of light ! O Prince of Peace ! While blessed myriads hail thy
Great ! wonderful ! and good ! Their Saviour and their God,
Let not my sins the stream increase O leave me not alone to shame,
Of thy most precious blood. The victim of thy rod.

O Conqueror ! victorious King ! Beneath thy everlasting doors,
Most powerful to save, Be that my humble place :
Me also to thy triumph bring, O happy he who there adores
Of sin and death the slave. Thy bounteous love and grace.

MAHOMET's Journey to HEAVEN.

MAHOMET, in the twelfth year of his pretended Apostleship, tells us in the *Alcoran*, that, as he was in bed one night with his beloved wife Asya, he heard a knocking at his door ; and, upon opening it, found the Angel Gabriel with seventy pair of wings expanded, whiter than snow, and clearer than crystal, who mounting upon the beast *Alborak*, in the twinkling of an eye carried him to *Jerusalem*, and from thence by a ladder of light, leaving his beast behind, ascended to Heaven ; and from one Heaven to another, till he came to the seventh, or highest Heaven.

He tells his Disciples, that the seven Heavens are five hundred years distant from each other ; and that in one of them he saw an Angel of so prodigious a size, that it was seventy thousand days journey between his eyes, and our way of travelling. But here Dr. *Prideaux* observes, he was out

ematics: For the distance between a man's eyes being in proportion to his height, but as one to seventy-two, at this rate the height of the Angel must have been fourteen thousand years journey; which is four times as much as the height of the Heavens put together. This journey to Heaven he performed, he tells us, in the tenth part of a night. But when he came to relate it the next morning to the people, it was received, as it deserved, with a general laugh. But *Abuakeer* coming and professing his belief of the whole, gave them a better opinion of it. And this opinion is now as firmly believed by the *Mohametans*, as any other article of their faith. It was, however, once disputed, whether this was a vision, or a journey; but their Doctors have at length resolved it to be a real journey.

Slaving Bounty on Staves and Heading imported from the British Colonies and Plantations in America, is allowed by an Act passed last Session, viz.

Staves, 1200 to the thousand; 5 1-half feet long, 4 1-half to 6 inches and 2 inches thick on the thinnest edge.

Staves, 1300 to the thousand; 4 1-half feet long, 4 1-half to 6 inches and 1 1-half inch thick on the thinnest edge.

Staves, 2100 to the thousand; 3 feet 6, to 3 feet 8 inches long, 4 to 5 inches wide, and 1 1-half inch thick on the thinnest edge.

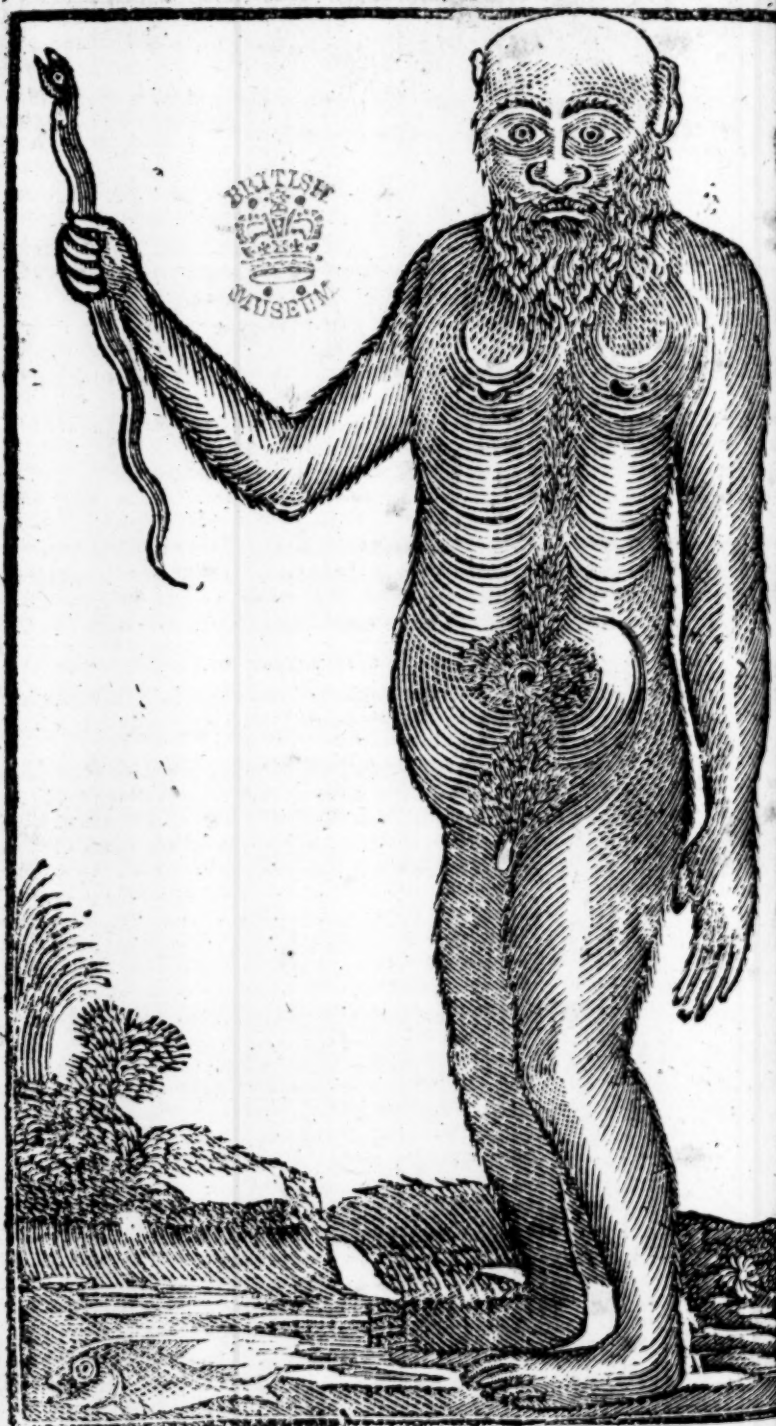
Heading, 3600 pieces to the thousand; pipe 2 feet 8 inches long, hoghead 2 feet 6 inches, and barrel 2 feet 1 inch long; each piece 5 to 6 inches wide, and 1 1-half inch thick on the thinnest edge.

Staves, Six pounds per thousand for three years, to commence the first of next year.

Four pounds per thousand for three years after that; and two pounds per thousand for three years after that. All to be six score to the hundred--of good White Oak, free from sap, worm-holes, knots, &c.

A Remarkable ANECDOTE.

ABOUT the latter end of Queen Anne's wars. Capt. John Beams, commander of the York Merchant, arrived at Barbadoes from England. Having dismissed the last part of his lading, which was coals, the sailors who had been employed in that dirty work, ventured into the sea to wash themselves. There they had not been long, before a person on board spied a large shark making towards the ship, and gave them notice of their danger; upon which they swam back, and saved the boat all but one. Him the monster overtook within reach of the hand, and gripping him by the small of the back, his devouring jaws soon cut off his head as soon as he swallowed the lower part of his body. The remaining part was picked up, and carried on board, where his comrade was. His friendship with the shark had been long distinguished by a reciprocal discharge of all such endearing services as implied a union and sympathy of souls. When he saw the severed trunk of his friend, it was with an horror and emotion too great for words to paint. At this affecting scene, the insatiable shark was seen traversing the bloody surface in search of the remainder of his prey. The rest of the crew thought themselves happy on being aboard; he alone unhappy, that he was not in reach of the monster. Fired at the sight, and vowing that he would make the destroyer discover he was not to be swallowed himself in the same grave, he plunges into the deep, with a large sharp-pointed knife. The shark no sooner saw him, but he rushed furiously towards him, both equally eager, the one of his prey the other of his revenge. The moment the shark opened his rapacious jaws, his adversary dextrously diving, and grasping him with his left hand somewhat below the upper fins, successfully employs his knife in his right hand, giving him repeated stabs in the back. The enraged shark, after many unavailing efforts, finding himself overpowered in his own element, endeavours to disengage himself, sometimes plunges to the bottom, then, mad with pain, tearing his uncouth form, now stained with the streaming blood, above the foaming waves. The crews of the surrounding vessels saw the unequal combat, uncertain from which of the combatants the most blood issued; till at length the shark, much weakened with the loss of blood, made towards the shore, and with him his conqueror; who, flushed with the prospect of victory, pushes his foe with redoubled ardour, and by the help of the rising tide, dragging him on shore, rips up his bowels, and unites and buries the mangled carcass of his friend in one hospitable grave.



The Wonderful *MAN FISH*

The Story of a French Engrosser.

Certain person who had been one of the farmers of the revenue in France, and acquired a fortune, sufficient to enable him to command the price of wheat at Paris. He bought up vast quantities of corn; but to cloak his design, he assumed the names of other people who were agents under him. In consequence of the dearth the inhabitants of Paris were greatly distressed. Their murmurs reached the ears of Cardinal Richlieu, who, if I remember right, was then prime minister in that country. He immediately sent for this gentleman monopolizer, who came in such a rich garb, and such a gilded chariot, as such a person, being a Frenchman, might be supposed to ride in. After making the gentleman some time to ruminate on the business he might possibly be sent for, his emissary gave order for his admittance, and asked him whether he dealt in corn? He answered, "No: I had formerly the honour to serve his Majesty in farming of his revenues, and I now live upon the little fortune I now possess." Upon this the Cardinal took him to the window, and pointing to the fine chariot which stood in the court yard, asked him whose it was?--The gentleman bowed, as you may imagine, expecting a compliment upon the elegance of his taste, and satisfied with the fluency of what he knew very well before. "Well," said the Cardinal, "the spot where that chariot stands, will a gallows be erected; and if bread is at a price to-morrow (which he mentioned) you shall be hanged upon it, which is all I have to say to you," and then took his leave with the politesse of a Frenchman. Bread fell according to the price limited, and the gentleman saved his neck.

Account of a most wonderful MAN FISH, caught at Oreford in the County of Suffolk, in England, in the Reign of King John; taken from an ancient Record of that County, which for the greater authenticity, is Printed in the very words of the Record.

IN the sixt yeaere of King John's reigne, at Oreford in Suffolke. a fishe was taken by the fishers in thyr nettes, as they were at sea, resembling a wilde or sauage man, whom they presented vnto Sir Bartholemow de Bole, Knt, that had then the keeping of the castell of Oreford in Suffolke. He was, and in his limmes and members resembling the right proportion of a man. Hee had beares also in the vstal partes of his bodie, albeit that on the top of his head hee was balde: His beard was side and rugged, and his breast bearded. The Knight caused him to be kept certaine dayes and nightes from any meate set afore him he greedily deuoured; and eate fishe both rawe and boyled. Those that were rawe hee pressed in his hande tyll he had thrust out all the bone, and so then hee did eate them. Hee woulde not or coulde not utter any speeche, althoughe to trye him they hung him vpp by the heeles, and myserably tormented him. He woulde gette him to his coughe at the setting of the sunne, and ryse agayne when it rose.

One day they brought him to the haven, and suffered him to go into the sea; but to be sure he shoulde not escape from them, they sette three ranks of mightie nettes before him, so as to catch him agayne at their pleasure, (as they imagined) but hee theygth wayes dyuing downe to the bottoime of the water, past all the nettes, and coming vppe shewed himself to them agayne, that they wayting for him, and dawning dyuerse tymes vnder water, and coming agayne, hee behelde them on the shore that stood still looking at him, who as it were to mocke them, for that he had deuyed them, and gotte past the nettes. At length, after hee had thus played him a great while in the water, that there was no more hope of his returne, hee came to them agayne of his accorde, swimming through the water, and remayned wyth them two monthes.

But finally, when he was thus negligently looked to, and now seemed not regarded, he fledde secretly to the sea, and was neuer after secue nor taken of."

*An Admonition to those who glory in seducing the Affections of the Fair
then deserting them.*

NO man ought certainly to make his pretensions to a lady till he is convinced her person, her temper, and her fortune, are perfectly agreeable to his circumstances, and way of thinking; for without such previous knowledge he undertakes at random the most important affair of life; and then not if he involves himself in difficulties and uneasiness.

Love, whatsoever some may think of it, is not a passion to be sported with, nor is the affection of a lady to be attempted 'till a man is assured his own is on a lasting principle. All imaginable caution is necessary and advised before hand: But after his professions of regard, his services and sollicitation won the heart and made him dear to her, reason, honour, justice, all obligate to make good his engagements, and be careful of her peace. Then there is retreating; nor can any thing but her loss of virtue justify his leaving her, whether he has promised her marriage, or not, makes very little difference, surely if he has courted her affections, and gained them, upon the real supposition that he intended making her his wife, the contract is, in the eyes of heaven, of equal force. He who basely imposes on the honest heart of a unsuspecting girl, and after winning her affections and esteem by the soft and flattering rhetoric of courtship, can ungenerously leave her to sorrow and despair, is more detestable than a common robber, in the same proportion as treachery is more villainous than open force, and money of less consequence than happiness.

*An account of a new and extraordinary effort to mend
perper Constitutions, made about a hundred years ago;
from Dr. M'Kenzie's Art of Preserving Health.*

THE first hint of this great attempt was taken at Oxford, anno 1638, by Christopher Wren, Savilian Professor of astronomy there, who proposed to the Honourable Mr. Boyle, a method of *transfusing* liquors into the veins of animals.

In 1666, his hint was farther improved, at the same perennial source of knowledge and learning, by Dr. Richard Lower, who invented the method of *transfusing* blood out of one animal into another.

He was followed by several ingenious men at London, and particularly Edmund King, who rendered Lower's method of *transfusing* still more commodious. And as it was intended by the royal society that those trials should be prosecuted to the utmost variety which the subject would bear, by exchanging the blood of old and young, sick and healthy, fierce and timid animals; experiments were accordingly made with surprising effects upon lambs, sheep, calves and horses, &c.

From England this invention passed into France and Italy; where, at first, decrepid and deaf animals had their hearing, and the agility of their limbs, restored by the transfusion of young and healthy blood into their veins, and other useful cures had been achieved, J. Denis, doctor of physic at Paris, with the assistance of Mr. Emerez, ventured to preform the operation on men in that city. Johann, Gulielm, Riva a surgeon of good reputation, made the same experiment at Rome.

After some trials, Monsieur Denis published one account of a young man who was cured of an uncommon lethargy, (subsequent to a fever in which he had been blooded twenty times) by *transfusing* the arterial blood of a lamb into his veins; and another account of the cure of an inveterate and raging phrenzy upon a man thirty-four years old, by *transfusing* the arterial blood of a calf into his veins, in the presence of several persons of quality and learning.

This daring enterprize having succeeded so well at the first setting out in France, it was also practised in England from the arteries of a young sheep, into the veins of Mr. Arthur Coga, November the 23d, anno 1667, at Arundel-house,

company, by Dr. Edmund King, and Dr. Richard Lower. And Cogan
under his own hand, an account of the great benefit which he received
from the operation. But unfortunately this *transfusion* happened to be soon after
tried in France and Italy with bad success on some persons of distinction,
as imprudently and fatally tried in France on Baron Bond, son to the first
marquis of that name in Sweden, after he was given over by his physicians, and his bowels
to mortify; and had the same ill fate at Rome, being injudiciously tried on a
young man [just worn out with a consumption] by which unhappy accidents the practice
yet in its infancy, and unsupported by a sufficient number of experiments)
was discredited, and was prohibited by the king's authority in France, and by the
papal mandate at Rome.

It was defeated a noble essay, begun with prudence in England, but rashly
tried in foreign countries, which, had the first trials on the human species been
conducted with care and caution, might in time have produced most useful and sur-
prising effects.

After all, I am of opinion, that the greatest efforts of the human mind to
obtain a vigorous longevity much beyond fourscore, will generally prove ineffectual,
and that neither the total alteration and discharge of old distempered humours,
nor the use of resolvent medicines, nor the substitution of fresh vital juices in their
place, as prescribed by the great Lord Vernulam and Boerhaave; nor the transfusion
of blood into old veins, though preformed with the utmost precaution and
care, will ever avail to bestow strength and vigour on the bulk of mankind,
beyond the great number of years, beyond the limits marked out by the Psalmist, and
designed to produce juvenescency. Though I am persuaded, at the same time,
that these methods prosecuted to accuracy, and reduced, if possible, to a general
practice, would make the life of man hold out, free from the usual com-
plaints of decrepitude, longer than it does at present, since we see every day,
that an extraordinary strength of constitution, managed with common prudence,
may exceed an hundred years.

It is in the mean time make the best use of those advantages which we can
command. Let us, by a virtuous course of life, and by the practice of such
as the experience of ages has established, endeavour to preserve health of bo-
dy, soundness of mind, untill we arrive at the boundaries which providence
has set to our own enemies) seems to have nearly marked out for our respective
lives. And then let us cheerfully submit to have the curtain drawn for a
little between our friends and us; and be ready and willing to enter in the
state for which we were originally intended, and where we shall be secure
from the approach of age and infirmities.

The following anecdote which was related by a gentleman who was
himself a witness to the truth of the fact, is so remarkable an instance of
firm and unshaken sense of friendship, among persons of a class that we have
not used ourselves to consider, and indeed (often to the infinite disgrace of hu-
manity) to treat as barbarians, that I could not dispense with the communicating
it to the public.

At a late public sale of negro slaves at Santa Cruz, among the great numbers
of Christian avarice had been either the immediate or secondary means of pla-
cing a level with the cattle daily brought to our markets, were two,
both apparently about the age of thirty, whose deportment seemed supe-
rior to the rest.----What their rank had really been, they with a sullen dignity
resolved to conceal from every one.---Yet mingled with a haughty manner
and looks, there appeared in every look and action the tenderest affection and
attachment to each other.---When the captain of the vessel which had
brought them hither, entered on the necessary business of distributing his market-
into the proper lots for sale, both of them, in the most submissive man-
ner, with an earnestness that spoke more than common feelings, clung round
him, and hung about his garment, intreating him only to favour them so far
as to appoint them both to the same lot, by which means they
might be one master, and at least enjoy the trifling satisfaction of being com-
panions in slavery.---But even this poor request itself, either through the bruta-

lity of their salefman, or from apprehenfions of their combining in fome design, was denied them.

Yet earneft as they feemed in their defire, the refusal was received with resignation by them both ; and when upon the point of being delivered to their refpective mafters, they only begged the leave of a few words with one another, and was permitted out of hearing, though not of fight of thofe they were to ferve. It was allowed them ; when after a few minutes converfation, and a clofe embrace, they parted, and were fent to their refpective ftations. --- Seven days after the tranfaction, they both (as it afterwards appeared) were miffing at the fame place, nor were they, though the ftrictest fearch was made after them, to be found at about a week's diftance, a planter riding through a thicket which lay midway between the two plantations they had been deftined to, faw, to his fuprife, two bodies hanging on one tree, locked faft, and folded in each other's arms, embracing and embraced ; which, on enquiry made, proved to be the faithful, yet defperate friends.

Such was the attachment, even in death, of mortals, formed like our felves, foulds informed with every noble and generous fentiment, and capable of cultivating like our own ; but whom, with the moft barbarous oppreffion, we, at our power, deprive of liberty, of life, and even of thofe advantages which common humanity induces us to beftow upon the more domeftic brute, the horfe and ox. --- Hear ye Chriftians ; hear it and blufh !

A Useful Hint.

IT having become too general a praftice, upon many flight complaints of a king cold or lownefs of fpirits, to make ufe of fpirit of Hartfhorn or Armoniac, without any direftion from the phyfician, it is become of the confequence to the public to be informed, that there is a cheap volatile fpirit, prepared with quicklime, inftead of a fixed alcaline falt, as directed in the New London Difpensatory, too frequently made ufe of, inftead of the fpirit of Hartfhorn or Sal Armoniac, which having a more remarkable acrimony and pungency than the true fort, is, on that account, more effential to the ignorant ; but for that very reafon frequently of the worft confequence when taken internally, diluted only in the fame proportion as is fufficient for the ufe of the true.

In order, therefore, that every purchafers may have it in his power to diftinguifh the true and genuine mild fpirit of Hartfhorn, or Sal Armoniac, from the falfe, pungent fort, let him drop a little of the fpirit he is going to examine into a glafs of vinegar, or any other acid ; and if no effervescence or fermentation be produced, he may reft affured it is not the genuine fpirit, and fhould not be taken internally, but referved folely for external ufe, as in fomentations, &c. and may be ufed with fafety in fainting, but fhould by no means be held long to the nofe at leaft, from its too great pungency, it injures the brain and nerves ; which wife a caution fhould be obferved, even with the genuine.

If, upon dropping the fpirit into the vinegar, he obferves an effervescence or fermentation, he may fafely conclude it to be the true mild fpirit, which is fit for internal ufe.

Difficulties that attend High Offices of State.

TAKUP I had long been prime minifter at Tipartala, a fertile country which ftretches along the weftern confines of China. During his administration, whatever advantages could be derived from arts, learning, and commerce, were feen to blefs the people ; nor were the neceffary precautions of providing for the fecurity of the ftate forgotten. It often happens, however, that when a prince is poffeffed of all they want, they then begin to find torment from imaginary evils, and leffen their prefent enjoyments, by foreboding that thofe enjoyments are to have an end. The people now therefore endeavoured to find out grievances, and after fome fearch, actually begin to think themfelves aggrieved. A petition againft the enormities of Takupi was carried to the throne in due form ; the Queen who governed the country, willing to fatisfy her fubjects, appointed a council in which his accufers fhould be heard, and the minifter ftand upon his defence.

The day being arrived, and the minifter brought before the tribunal, a

opened the city with fish, appeared among the number of his accusers. He
ed, that it was the custom, time immemorial, for carriers to bring their
in a horse in a hamper; which being placed on one side, and balanced by
on the other, was thus conveyed with ease and safety: but that the pri-
moved either by a spirit of innovation, or perhaps bribed by the hamper-
had obliged all carriers to use the stone no longer, but balance one ham-
per on another; an order entirely repugnant to the customs of all antiquity;
use of the kingdom of Tipartala in particular.
carrier finished; and the whole court shook their heads at the innovating
when a second witness appeared. He was an inspector of the city
s, and accused the disgraced favourite of having given orders for the de-
struction of an ancient ruin, which obstructed the passage through one of the
streets. He observed, that such buildings were noble monuments of bar-
barian antiquity; contributed finely to shew how little their ancestors understood
architecture: and for that reason such monuments should be held sacred, and
gradually to decay.

That witness now appeared. This was a widow, who had laudibly attempt-
ed to throw herself upon her husband's funeral pile. But the innovating minister
prevented the execution of her design, and was insensible to her tears, pro-
cesses, and entreaties.

The Queen could have pardoned the two former offences; but this last was con-
sidered as so gross an injury to the sex, and so directly contrary to all the customs
of antiquity, that it called upon immediate justice. "What," cried the Queen,
suffer a woman to burn herself when she thinks proper! The sex are to be
publicly tutored, no doubt, if they must be restrained from entertaining their
friends now and then with a fried wife, or a roasted acquaintance. I sen-
tence the criminal to be banished my presence for ever for his injurious treatment
of the sex."

He had been hitherto silent, and spoke only to shew the sincerity of his
repentance. "Great Queen," cried he, "I acknowledge my crime; and since
I am to be banished, I beg it may be to some ruined town, or some desolate vil-
lage of the country I have governed. I shall find some pleasure in improving the
land and bringing back a spirit of industry among the inhabitants." His request
being reasonable, it was immediately complied with; and a courtier had or-
dered to fix upon a place of banishment, answering the ministers description. Af-
ter months search however, the enquiry proved fruitless; neither such vil-
lage nor town was found in the whole kingdom. "Alas," said Takupi then to the
Queen, "How can that country be ill governed which has neither a desolate vil-
lage nor a ruined town in it?" She perceived the justice of his expostulation,
and the minister was received into more than former favour.

*Section to JURIES in Criminal Cases, shewing the uncertainty of Circum-
stantial Evidence.*

It is a maxim in almost every civil government, That it is better ten persons
guilty should escape, than one being innocent should suffer. Upon this
maxim it has been usual to require positive and direct proof of every fact for
capital punishment is inflicted; and, in some countries, no criminal is exe-
cuted, besides this proof, he does not himself confess the fact. Circumstantial
evidence may amount to the utmost degree of probability, but can go no further;
circumstantial evidence therefore has generally been thought insufficient to convict
of a capital offence. Yet, when the crime has been very great, it has
been usual to punish the accused upon more slender evidence than when the crime
is less. But this is doubtless contrary to reason: for we should be more
careful of imputing twenty degrees of guilt than ten; because, if we are mista-
ken, the wrong is proportionally greater; in this case passion determines before
reason comes in; an impatience to punish is always proportioned to the indig-
nation excited by the crime; and rather than the accused should escape, being guilt-
less, the risk is run of punishing him being innocent. By positive evidence, is
that of a witness who was present at the fact, and swears to the person
guilty. But if a man be robbed on the highway of twenty guineas and a

moldore, and shot dead upon the spot; and a person within hearing of the sides up, find the man dead, hears the trampling of a horse, and following sound, overtakes and seizes a man, in whose coat-pocket are just twenty and a moldore, who has one pistol loaded, and one that appears to have been fired, who appears terrified and confused, and had made his utmost effort to escape; this evidence, however strong, is but *circumstantial*, and it is possible a man against whom it appears, may be innocent, though the evidence be strong. Of this there have been many instances; and for the entertainment of your readers, I now send you two; one of which I have extracted from some minutes and memorandums made by a gentleman, of criminal causes, in which he was concerned on the part of the crown, in the reign of Charles II; and the other I have here read, but it is so little known, that I am sure it will be new to at least the tenths of your numerous readers.

JAQUES DU MOULIN, a French refugee, having brought over his share of a small sum of money, employed it in purchasing lots of goods that had been condemned at the custom-house, which he again disposed of by retail. As the goods were such as having an high duty were frequently smuggling, those who in this way were generally suspected of increasing their stock by illicit means, by smuggling, or purchasing smuggled goods, under colour of dealing only in goods that had been legally seized by the King's officers, and taken from smugglers. This trade however did not, in the general estimation, impeach his honesty; it gave no sanction to his character. But he was often detected in uttering counterfeit gold. He came frequently upon persons of whom he had received money for several of these pieces of counterfeit coin, and pretended that they were the pieces which had been paid him. This was generally denied with great modesty; but, if particular circumstances did not confirm the contrary, he was peremptory and obstinate in his charge. This soon brought him into disrepute; he gradually lost, not only his business, but his credit. It happened, that he sold a parcel of goods, which amounted to 78 l. to one Harris, a person of whom he had before no dealings, he received the money in guineas and pounds; several pieces of which he scrupled; but the man having assured him that himself had carefully examined and weighed those very pieces, and found them good, Du Moulin took them and gave his receipt.

In a few days he returned with six pieces, which he avowed were of base metal, and part of the sum which he had a few days before received of him for the sale of goods. Harris examined the pieces, and told Du Moulin that he was sure they were none of them among those which he had paid him, and refused to change them for others. Du Moulin as peremptorily insisted on the contrary, alleging, that he had put the money in a drawer by himself, and locked it up, and offered it in payment for a bill of exchange, and then the pieces were found to be bad, insisting that they were the same to which he had objected. The man became angry, and charged Du Moulin with intending a fraud. Du Moulin declared to be rather piqued than intimidated at this charge; and having shown that these were the pieces he received of Harris, Harris was at length obliged to make them good. But as he was confident Du Moulin had injured him by being supported by perjury, he told his story where-ever he went, exclaiming against him with great bitterness; and met with many persons who made nearly the same complaints, and told him that it had been a practice of Du Moulin's for a considerable time. Du Moulin found himself universally shunned; and hearing that Harris had reported from all parts, he brought his action for defamatory words. Harris, irritated to the highest degree, stood upon his defence; and, in the time, having procured a meeting of several persons, who had suffered the same way in their dealings with Du Moulin, they procured a warrant against him, as he was apprehended upon suspicion of counterfeiting the coin. Upon search of his drawers a great number of pieces of counterfeit gold were found in a drawer of his, and several others were picked from other money, that was in different parcels in his scritoire; upon further search, a flask, several files, and moulds, some powdered chalk, a small quantity of *aqua regia*, and several other implements, were discovered. No doubt could now be made of his guilt; which was extremely aggravated by the methods he had taken to dispose of the money.

the insolence with which he had insisted upon its being paid him by others, the perjury by which he had supported his claim. His action against Harris for perjury was also considered as greatly increasing his guilt, and every body was bent to see him punished. In these circumstances he was brought to his trial, and many attempts to put off bad money, the quantity found by itself in his possession, and above all the instruments for coining, which, upon a comparison, answered the money in his possession, being proved he was upon this evidence convicted, and received sentence of death.

It happened, that a few days before he was to have been executed, one William who had been bred a seal graver, but had left his business, was killed by a fall from his horse. His wife, who was then big with child, and near her time, fell into fits, and miscarried. She was soon sensible that she could not survive, and therefore, sending for the wife of Du Moulin, she desired to be left alone, and gave the following account :

Her husband was one of four, whom she named, that had for many years been employed by counterfeiting gold coin, which she had been frequently employed to do, and was therefore trusted with the whole secret ; that another of these persons had hired himself to Du Moulin as a kind of footman and porter, and being employed by the gang with false keys, had disposed of a very considerable sum of money, by opening his miter's scutcheon, and leaving it there in the stead of an answer of good pieces, which he took out ; that by this iniquitous practice Du Moulin had been defrauded of his business, his credit, and his liberty ; that in a small time his life would be added, if application was not immediately made to save him. By this account, which she gave in great agonies of mind, she was much exhausted ; and having given directions where to find the persons who were impeached, she afterwards fell into convulsions, and soon expired. The information immediately applied to a magistrate ; and having related the story she had procured a warrant against the three men ; who were taken the same day, and separately examined. Du Moulin's servant steadily denied the whole charge ; and did one of the other two. But while the last was examining, a messenger had been sent to search their lodgings, arrived with a great quantity of bad money and many instruments for coining. This threw him into confusion ; and the magistrate improving the opportunity, by offering his life, if he would become a witness for the King, he confessed, that he had been long associated with the other three prisoners, and the man that was dead ; and he directed where other tools might be found. But he could say nothing as to the manner in which the bad money was employed to put it off. Upon this discovery Du Moulin's execution was suspended ; and the King's witness swearing positively, that he and the other prisoner had frequently coined in his presence, and giving a particular account of the process, and the part which each of them usually performed, they were convicted, and condemned to die. Both of them however still denied the fact ; and the public were still in doubt about Du Moulin. In his presence he did declare, that the bad money which was found together, was such as could not trace to the persons of whom he had received it ; that the parcels of bad money which was found mixed, he kept separate, that he might know how to apply if it should appear to be bad. But the finding of the mould and instruments in his custody, was a particular not accounted for ; as he only confessed in general terms, that he knew not how they came there ; and it was not till after the impeachment of others had not been managed with a view to him who was equally guilty, there being no evidence of his servant's treason, but that of a woman who was dead, reported at second hand by the wife of Du Moulin, who was manifestly an interested party. He was not however supported by either of the convicts as an accomplice ; a particular which was strongly urged by his friends in his behalf. But it happened, that while the public opinion was thus held in suspense, a private drawer was discovered in a chest that belonged to his servant, and in it a bunch of keys, and the impression of one in wax ; the impression was compared with the keys, and that which it corresponded with, was used to open Du Moulin's scutcheon, in which the bad money and implements were found. When this particular, so strong and unexpected, was urged, and produced, he burst into tears, and confessed all that had been alledged a

gainst him. He was then asked, how the tools came into his master's possession, and he answered, That when the officers of justice came to seize his master, he was terrified for himself, knowing that he had in his chest these instruments, which the private drawer would not contain and fearing that he might be obliged in the warrant, his consciousness of guilt kept him in continual dread and confusion; that for this reason, before the officers went up stairs, he opened the door with his false key, and having fetched his tools from his box in the garret, deposited them there, and had just locked it when he heard them at the door.

In this case, even the positive evidence of Du Moulin, that the man brought back to Harris was the same he had received of him, was not true, for Du Moulin was not guilty of perjury, either wilfully, or by neglect, intention, or forgetfulness. And the circumstantial evidence against him, however strong, would have heaped one injury upon another, and have taken away the life of an unhappy wretch, from whom a perfidious servant had taken away everything else.

The other case, I think happened still longer ago, and, to the best of my remembrance, it is this.

A Gentleman died possessed of a very considerable fortune, which he left only child, a daughter, and appointed his brother to be her guardian, and executor of his will. The young lady was then about eighteen; and if she happened die unmarried, or, if married, without children, her fortune was left to her guardian and to his heirs. As the interest of the uncle was now incompatible with the life of the niece, several other relations hinted, that it would not be proper for them to live together. Whether they were willing to prevent any occasion of litigation against the uncle, in case of the young lady's death; whether they had apprehension of her being in danger; or whether they were only discontented with her father's disposition of his fortune, and therefore propagated rumours to the disadvantage of those who possessed it, cannot be known. The uncle, however, took the niece to his house near Epping forest, and soon after she disappeared.

Great inquiry was made after her; and it appearing, that the day she was missing, she went out with her uncle into the forest, and that he returned without her, he was taken into custody. A few days afterwards he went through a long examination; in which he acknowledged, that he went out with her, and pretending she found means to loiter behind him as they were returning home; that he sought for her in the forest as soon as he missed her; and that he knew not where she was, or what was become of her. This account was thought improbable, and his present interest in the death of his ward, and perhaps the petulant zeal of his relations, concurred to raise and strengthen suspicion against him; and he was continued in custody. Some new circumstances were every day arising against him. It was found, that the young lady had been addressed by a neighbouring gentleman who had, a few days before she was missing, set out on a journey to the north; that she had declared she would marry him when he returned; that her uncle frequently expressed his disapprobation of the match in very strong terms; that he had often wept, and reproached him with unkindness, and an abuse of his power. A woman was also produced, who swore, that, on the day the young lady was missing, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, she was coming through the forest, and heard a woman's voice expostulating with great eagerness; upon which she drew nearer the place, and, before she saw any person, heard the same voice say, "Don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me;" upon which she was greatly terrified. Immediately hearing the report of a fire-arm very near, she made all the haste she could from the spot, but could not rest in her mind, till she had told what happened.

Such was the general impatience to punish a man, who had murdered his nephew, to inherit her fortune, that upon this evidence he was condemned and executed.

About ten days after the execution, the young lady came home. It appeared, however, that what all the witnesses had sworn was true, and the fact was to be thus circumstanced.

The young lady declared, that having previously agreed to go off with a gentleman that courted her, he had given out, that he was going a journey to the north; but that he waited concealed at a little house near the skirts of the

time appointed, which was the day she disappeared : That he had horses for himself and her, and was attended by two servants on horseback : That was walking with her uncle, he reproached her with persisting in her resolution to marry a man of whom he disapproved ; and after much altercation, she, with some heat, " If I have set my heart upon it, if I do not marry him in my death ; and don't kill me, uncle, don't kill me ; " That just as she had pronounced these words, she heard a fire-arm discharged very near her, at which she, and immediately afterwards saw a man come forward from among the trees with a wood pigeon in his hand, that he had just shot : That coming near the place appointed for their rendezvous, she formed a pretence to let her uncle go before her ; and her suitor being waiting for her, with a horse, she mounted, immediately rode off : That instead of going into the north, they retired to a place in which he took lodgings, near Windsor, where they were married the next day ; and in about a week, went a journey of pleasure to France ; from whence when they returned, they first heard of the misfortune which they had inadvertently brought upon their uncle.

Uncertain is human testimony, even when the witnesses are sincere, and so every inquiry is a cool and dispassionate inquiry and determination, with respect to that are enormous in the highest degree, and committed with every possible caution.

Method to build Chimnies that will not smoke.

Nothing that renders a house more disagreeable than bad venting chimneys. Besides the pernicious consequences that attend it in regard to health, smoke sullies and spoils linen, and other clothes, dirties and disfigures the furniture, ruins the metals, duns the complexion, and, in fine, the troubles attending are universal.

Workmen have different methods for drawing up the funnel of the chimney according to their own fancies and judgments, and sometimes according to the situation of places : They are seldom directed by sound, rational principles.

It will be found, for the most part, that those which smoke, are carried up nearer the top than below, or where they go zig-zag all in angles : In such cases, indeed, it is owing to accidental causes, but, for the most part, to the two above-mentioned. Where they are carried up in the pyramid or taper form, especially if the house be a considerable height, it is ten to one but they sometimes smoke ; for the air in the rooms being rarified, is forced into the channel of the chimney, and the fire causes another addition of force to drive up the smoke. Now it is evident, that the further up the smoke flies, the act of the power is less ; but in this case, the resistance is increased, by being gathered closer and closer together ; whereas instead of that, the less the forcing agent, the less should be the resistance, or the smoke have more room for the force diminishes.

The method of carrying them up will be objected to by some thus : The chimney is at the top (say they) the more liberty has the wind to blow down upon it ; but is it not resisted in going down, both by the form of the chimney, and other evident causes, so that it returns again ? In the contrary way, when the wind blows down the resistance being less, the wind and smoke (if I may use the word) are imprisoned, which makes the smoke puff out below.

The chimney ought to be built as perpendicular as possible, at least with the sides about three or four inches wider at the top than at the bottom, and the smoke gathered in a throat immediately above the fire-place. This method has been made use of several times, and never fails.

Good Husbandly Lessons.

Wealthiness floweth no friend-
can lack,
poverty pincheth, hath friend-
as slack ;
happy is he, by example, that can
be by the fall of a mischievous

If any be angry for asking thy due,
Once even to him afterwards lend not
any.
Account it well sold that is justly well
paid,
And content it well bought that is never
denied ;

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A number of Gentlemen having requested, that the New-land Register should be continued; the Subscribers, Gentlemen, particularly those in Office, in the several parts of this and the neighbouring Provinces, to favour with the list of their particular departments, any time before the first of December next; as the Register will be Published about the middle of that Month.—The Public in general assured, that no pains will be spared to render it as complete and correct, as the nature of the Publication can admit.

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